# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 OCTOBER 1981

## Reaction to AWACS Decision

Saudi Comment -- Riyadh radio broadcast a cable sent to President Reagan by King Khalid congratulating the president for his personal efforts in securing Senate approval of the AWACS sale. The king asserted that Saudi Arabia's desire is to protect and defend itself.

Earlier, the radio carried a statement by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in which he thanked both President Reagan and "the millions of ordinary American citizens" who supported the sale. He affirmed that Saudi possession of the aircraft would contribute to stability in the Middle East.

The radio subsequently carried the recorded remarks of Prince Sultan at a press conference. He gave his assurance that the planes would not be used for any acts of aggression; they would only be used defensively "or if we have to use them in the defense of all our Islamic and Arab rights." Further on he described approval of the AWACS deal as an incentive for the development of relations with the United States.

Commenting on the Senate decision, the radio said the United States has become aware of its international responsibilties. Saudi Arabia is anxious to deal with friends on a strong and firm basis, the radio said, and is working to realize a balance in the Middle East, moving the region away from blocs and removing causes of tension. According to GULF NEWS AGENCY. The Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH said the Senate decision constitutes a major political victory for the entire Arab people. Saudi Arabia will congratulate President Reagan again, AL-JAZIRAH went on, when he is tested further in the "bone-breaking battle of recognizing Arab rights."

Comment by Egypt's 'Ali -- Cairo radio reported Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali as describing the Senate's approval of the AWACS deal as "a turning point" in U.S. relations with the Arab world and as implementing the "policy of strategic congruency" between the Arab states and the United States.

VOP Attack -- The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio argued that the question which now needs to be answered is how approval of the AWACS aircraft for Saudi Arabia will be exploited propagandistically "to beautify the ugly U.S. face in the Arab world."

## Egypt

Mubarak Interview -- In a 30 October AL-MUSAWWAR interview reported by MENA, President Husni Mubarak remarked on Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan by saying that, although it presented nothing new, "it is suitable as material for dialogue" among reasonable parties. He then stated that Egypt has no intentions of participating in the Arab League summit scheduled for November in Fes. Egypt, he said, wishes to give Arab states time to reconsider their "incorrect" policies toward Egypt. On the upcoming U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers, Mubarak affirmed that they are in no way connected with Libya. We reiterated that Egypt will not attack any of its neighbors and mentioned his having ordered the withdrawal of Egyptian armored car units from the western border. Noting that 397 participants in "the terrorist conspiracy" have already been arrested, Mubarak said the total number involved did not exceed 500.

AL-AHRAM on Plotters -- MENA reported AL-AHRAM as stating in its 30 October edition that the "terrorists" who killed President Anwar as-Sadat and hoped to overthrow the government had, according to an Interior Ministry source, agreed to appoint the mufti of their organization, 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, as amir general, after their Iranian model, so as to avoid any "jurisdictional" disagreements among the various wings of the organization. This religious leader confessed to ordering before the 10 October As-Sadat funeral that an attempt should be made to assassinate the "political leader and all the officials" in attendance. The paper also noted that 553 have thus far been detained in connection with the plot.

Denial on Dismissal -- AFP reported a "government source" as formally denying reports that the head of military intelligence and the commander in chief of artillery have been dismissed for indirect responsibility in allowing President as-Sadat's assassins to infiltrate the 6 October military parade at which he was killed. Monitored Egyptian media have not reported on this.

Saudi-Egyptian Relations

While DPA reported on 28 October that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmdit had concurred in calling for support for Mubarak's "political line," Riyadh radio reported a denial by Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani that such an endorsement had been given by either Saudi Arabia or the FRG. Yamani reiterated Saudi Arabia's opposition to the Camp David accords and emphasized its support for a Palestinian state.

Cairo radio later reported, however, that Schmidt told newsmen on 29 October that he and Fahd had expressed their confidence in President Mubarak and that they agreed on the need to back his policies. The radio also noted Yamani's denial.

PLO-Jordan

According to KUNA, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat revealed in a 30 October Lebanese AN-NAHAR interview that he is ready to accept "a confederative relationship" with Jordan should a Palestinian state be established in the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel

In an interview given to the Jerusalem POST, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel is preparing to offer "certain new concessions" on the Palestinian autonomy issue. According to the paper, Shamir implied that a recent "change" in the autonomy talks, which prompted Prime Minister Menahem Begin to propose the 8 November ministerial meeting, consists of an increased urgency on the part of Egypt to complete the negotiations by April, when return of the Sinai is to be completed.

Iran

Musavi on New Cabinet -- Tehran radio reported Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi as saying in an interview with PARS that, given the strength of the cabinets of former Prime Ministers Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Javad Bahonar, and considering other pertinent facts, the present Cabinet can continue its work after "some minor, but necessary, changes."

Security Situation -- Using various sources, AFP reported the execution since 28 October of 63 persons, plus another 19 on unspecified dates. The executions were carried out in Tehran and several provincial towns. AFP also said that, according to PARS, one of those executed was Mehdi Ta'fari, who had been found guilty of participation in the 28 June bombing of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters. Citing AZADEGAN, AFP noted that an unidentified motorcyclist fired shots, without effect, at the home of Minister of State in Charge of Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOICE OF PALESTINE ANALYZES AWACS DEAL DECISION

JN291945 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] At last the AWACS deal has been approved. This exciting issue has not ended yet. It can be said that a new act in the play has begun, namely, Act III. Act I was talking about AWACS, Act II was the battle to get the deal approved and Act III the battle of exploiting the approval. We may perhaps have a thousand questions on the tactical and strategic significance of the deal, on terms of delivery, time of delivery and on what will happen in this region between approval day and the day of delivery, which is scheduled only after a long 5 years. There may be a thousand questions on the size of the profit the United States will obtain from such a deal financially, politically, strategically and also from the propaganda viewpoint, and hence the extent of Israel's profit also. All these questions may be the center of discussion about AWACS all over the world, particularly in this region. However, what must be answered now is how will this deal be exploited from the propaganda viewpoint and in particular how will it be exploited to beautify the ugly U.S. face in the Arab world.

No sooner had the news about the deal's approval been carried over the U.S. and European satellites than many people began sharpening their pens and clearing their throats to write and make speeches about good U.S. intentions, indications of change in the U.S. Arab policy and many illusions which usually find their way to us following each U.S. dramatic performance. We can now hear and read much about the alleged significance of this event.

Many people will flog us with this event, forgetting Reagan's assertions that there are enough guarantees that these planes will not affect Israel's security; that the price of these planes, $8.5 billion, has been paid in addition to what was paid under the table in the process of give and take. We hear and read much about the illusions of the alleged political sigificance of this deal.

In order for the (?thrust) of the wizardry of U.S. and European media not to affect our mind, we must always remember clearly that the AWACS deal is a 100 percent U.S. deal and that the date of delivery will be in 5 years in an age where we can never connect the count of the days with [word indistinct].

PLO REQUESTS GREEK CLARIFICATION ON ISRAEL

JN301023 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 30 Oct (SANA) -- The PLO has requested an official clarification by the Greek Government on Prime Minister Papandreou's statements in which he expressed his desire to establish balanced relations with the PLO and Israel through establishing diplomatic representation with both sides [words indistinct].

Press reports here today say that Palestinian sources were surprised at papandreous' statement on establishing balanced relations, which contradicts all his previous stands prior to the victory of his party in the recent parliamentarian elections.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### MEDIA REACTION TO SENATE APPROVAL OF AWACS DEAL

GF291951 [Editorial Report] Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic at 0930 GMT on 29 October quoted the commander in chief of the Saudi Air Force as saying that the Senate's approval of the deal will increase Reagan's chances of achieving a Middle East settlement. The radio also reported that the Israeli ambassador to the United States expressed regret over the Senate approval. Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic at 1300 GMT on 29 October carried the same report.

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT on 29 October cited the interview the Saudi ambassador to the United States conducted with a U.S. radio station in which he expressed satisfaction over the Senate's approval of the deal. The Israeli ambassador's regret over this approval was also noted by the radio.

Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1800 GMT on 29 October carried King Khalid's congratulatory cable to President Reagan on the Senate's approval of the AWACS deal [see below]. It also reported the Saudi defense and aviation minister's press conference on the AWACS deal. The radio also quoted the Saudi ambassador to the United States as saying that "the United States' wisdom has prevailed." It also noted the Israeli prime minister's regret over the approval of the sale.

No reports or commentaries were carried by Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic at 0700 GMT on 29 October.

Kuwait AL-QABUS in Arabic on 29 October on pages 1 and 17 reported that Ronald Reagan "has finally been victorious in getting the deal approved by the Senate." It also noted the Israeli defense minister's attack against Saudi Arabia. The report included quotations from President Reagan's letter to the Senate urging members to ratify the sale and also quoted the Saudi information minister's statement warning against opposition to the sale and reiterating the Kingdom's ability to obtain arms from other sources.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY and Doha QATAR NEWS AGENCY carried several reports on the Senate's approval of the AWACS sale. Manama GNA in Arabic reported the Senate's approval of the deal at 0540 GMT 29 October, and also carried Saudi press commentaries on the approval of the deal. The agency quoted Riyadh radio as saying that the approval of the AWACS sale means that the United States "has started to become aware of its responsibilities." Doha QNA in Arabic quoted VOA on 29 October as saying that the Senate's approval of the deal is considered a foreign policy victory for President Reagan. It also cited the Saudi ambassador in Washington on the approval. Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic carried no reports on the AWACS deal. The three agencies did not carry any commentaries on the sale's approval on 29 October.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### DEFENSE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON AWACS AGREEMENT

**LD291518 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1406 GMT 29 Oct 81**

**[Statement at a news conference given 29 October by Saudi Arabia's Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud -- place not specified; recorded]**

**[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God for the success He has granted his majesty's government -- the government of His Majesty King Khalid, commander of the armed forces -- and to his royal highness the crown prince in obtaining the AWACS aircraft and the additional equipment for the F-15 aircraft which increase the AWACS' effectiveness. This has been accomplished in honorable conditions which conform with sovereignty, dignity and patriotism.**

I address my congratulations on this achievement to my brother citizens in general, and to my brothers and colleagues in the Saudi Armed Forces in particular. This achievement will enable our brave armed forces to raise their defensive capabilities and to develop their technical standard.

I would also like to express my thanks to and appreciation of His Excellency President Ronald Reagan and members of his administration for the enormous efforts they exerted to render the deal successful. I would also like to express extreme gratitude to the millions of ordinary American citizens who have recently expressed their friendship for the Saudi people and who raised their voices to support the completion of the deal. There is no doubt that the noble Saudi people will never forget the stands of their friends, wherever they are.

If the completion of the deal represents a victory for the policy of wisdom, moderation and prudence which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is pursuing, at the same time it represents a victory for the American national interest and a declaration of the independence of the U.S. political decisions in the face of the huge pressures that aimed at using U.S. foreign policy to serve the expansionist aims of a foreign country.

Seeing signs of positive change in U.S. public opinion and signs of the beginning of an understanding of the positions and political facts in the region gives rise to optimism. As for those who opposed the deal -- both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate -- we hope that they will come to realize that their stands are based on incorrect ideas and suppositions. We hope they will have the moral courage to abandon these stands.

I have no doubt whatsoever that the Kingdom's obtaining of the AWACS aircraft will be an element of stability in the region. Anything that deters aggressors and lovers of expansion from their adventures consolidates stability and strengthens peace. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has proved throughout its history that it is the main pillar of legitimate rights and peace that respects these rights. I believe the Saudi peace plan gives the international community an historic opportunity to push forward the process of a just peace and to end the tragedy the region has been experiencing for the past 30 years.

Lastly, we would like to say: Praise be to Almighty God, who has enabled us to adopt this stand in the service of Islam and for Arabism as a whole. My greetings to you.

Defense Minister Interview

LD291632 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1411 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Interview with Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud by unidentified newsmen at 29 October press conference -- recorded; place not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Highness, this deal was described as one that would consolidate peace and stability in the Middle East region. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] I affirm that the basic aim of the deal is to protect the holy country and everything in it which serves the Saudi people and the Arab and Islamic world, and indeed all mankind. Therefore the aim of this deal is to serve peace and strengthen the foundations of peace based on right and justice.

[Question] Your Highness, [words indistinct] observers, the Israeli stance and the Saudi stance, at a time when the Israeli Government with all its (?leader) was trying to halt the deal and confuse it, the Kingdom maintained silence; what is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] The fact is that the result of the silence and the silent action, was [word indistinct] last night at the voting in the American Senate. As you know, we have been accustomed since the days of His Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Sa'ud and the late King Faysal the martyr, and His Majesty King Khalid and his crown prince, we have been accustomed, as the Saudi people have accustomed us and desired us to act always in silence and not to meet clamor with clamor but to meet clamor with silent action which is based on right, justice and stability. We do not blame Israel if it cries and yells because it wants to confuse the American people and the American leadership. Since it realizes that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not a warlike state but is a peaceable state that works in the service of peace and with all its strength and technology.

[Question] When this deal was concluded last night, President Reagan said, "Thank God." This has many implications, particularly coming from the president of a state like America. When this problem was solved he thanked God for the conclusion of the deal with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. What is your highness' comment on Reagan's words?

[Answer] The fact is that we were all happy that President Reagan is a man who believes in God. Therefore his thanks to the Almighty gives reassurance to the leadership which believes in God and which believes that everything is from God and for God.

[Question] Does your highness believe that the AWACS aircraft which the Kingdom obtained last night are sufficient to ensure the air cover of all the Kingdom's skies? If the answer is no, is there any plan or thought of the purchase of other aircraft from other states?

[Answer] According to military strategy, we hope that these aircraft will be sufficient at the time of the defined strategy, but the Kingdom should be a match for any world development and it will not stop the purchase of aircraft or equipment in the service of the defense of our country and in the service of Islam and Arabism at any time or place but for everything there is a story to be told.

[Question] Do you believe that the emergence of the Kingdom in a strong military position will play a role in imposing an Arab stand which is more coherent than before, especially as Arab differences have a direct effect on how prudent persons in the Arab world can influence European or American public opinion?

[Answer] Thank you for this question. It is my belief that any Arab force, whether in Saudi Arabia or in any other Arab country, is the goal of Arab solidarity and the aspiration of the Arab (?citizen). Therefore, we cannot expect to be respected in the world, whether in Europe or in the East or the West, unless we respect ourselves and [words indistinct] and believe in almighty God and then believe that a force in the hand of any Arab is a strength of the entire Arab nation.

[Question] Yesterday evening the information media spoke and are still speaking about President Reagan's efforts to complete the deal. Meanwhile, the Kingdom remained quiet about its role in the United States and with U.S. officials in connection with the completion of the deal. Since the success of the Kingdom in completing the deal is a great victory over Zionist pressures inside the United States and since it is also a victory for the Kingdom, and therefore a victory for the Arab and Muslim nation, I believe that it is appropriate, now that the deal has been completed successfully, that the Arab citizen, and in the first place the Saudi citizen, should know about the major role the Kingdom played in the successful completion of the deal.

[Answer] Thank you for your question. I would like to stress that until now we have been silent regarding all the measures carried out by our youth, by the men of the armed forces, by the diplomatic corps and by our friends whose regard for us stems from love for justice and stability.

These friends are in the United States and other places. Therefore I would like to emphasize now that there is a group of Saudi youth, headed by his majesty's ambassador to the United States, who exerted great efforts through silent work, which was concentrated on justice and national dignity. They really exerted great and significant efforts to [word indistinct] the U.S. Government in its stand; there is no doubt that had it not been for the strong American attitude by the U.S. Administration, last night's voting result would not have been what it was.

There are also some friends in America who exerted great efforts in the service of their own interests in Saudi Arabia; we know there is a quid pro quo involved here. The field the Kingdom has opened for European countries and for the United States in connection with economic interests in companies and establishments and the trade between the Saudi people and the American and European peoples have turned this honest, noble and straightforward dealing into respect for the Saudi people and Saudi leadership.

Furthermore, the fact that the Saudis keep their word to any person dealing with them has added to the respect of the American and European peoples, (?in addition to) the Arab peoples whose approval and cooperation we always appreciate. This is true of leaderships or peoples alike. Regardless of how different the viewpoints are between Saudi Arabia and some Arab or Muslim brothers or some friendly states, this does not mean that we differ on the principle of dignity or the principle of clean and honorable dealing, which [words indistinct] the dignity and gallantry of the Saudi citizen and also his appreciation of his friends anywhere and at any time. Therefore this appreciation by the Saudi people of the world is reflected in the fact that the world appreciated this people, leadership and government. When I say the people I mean all of us, from his majesty the king to the least of his people.

Thank God we do not see government and people but we see that the government is the people and the people are the government. I pray that this state will continue to follow the course of frankness, nobility and clean and honorable dealing and that we shall be repaid for this fruitful and constructive cooperation by our Arab and Muslim brothers and by the Free World and everywhere else.

[Question] In actual fact there is a question which is always being asked. It is this: Why does Israel continuously raise an uproar whenever the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia wants to obtain weapons or conclude any deal to defend itself? How do you explain this?

[Answer] First [words indistinct] against such a cooperation and deals for the services of the defense of the holy places is only Israel; we cannot expect Israel to do anything else.

But we would like to say quite frankly that we will not use these forces for any acts of aggression -- only if we are attacked, or if we have to use them in the defense of all our Islamic and Arab rights.

[Question] No doubt the efforts of President Ronald Reagan to complete the deal are clear and known to all. Also, there is no doubt that the meeting between His Highness Prince Fahd, crown prince and deputy prime minister, in Cancun, Mexico, with President Reagan had the greatest effect in convincing members of the Congress to abandon their previous views -- somewhat hardened views.

Does your highness believe that the Cancun summit in Mexico and the North-South dialogue and the meeting between his Highness Prince Fahd and President Reagan also were the direct reasons for the completion of the deal?

[Answer] With due respect to this subject, first of all the agenda [of the Cancun summit] did not include this, nor did Prince Fahd discuss with President Reagan the subject of AWACS at all. This is because discussions were at the human level before anything else, as well as about the aims of the North-South conference. Therefore Prince Fahd is more noble to make President Reagan [sentence not completed].

The attitude of President Reagan, too, was honorable as he did not embarrass Prince Fahd with any bargaining or dealings. For this reason this subject was not discussed at all between Prince Fahd and President Reagan at the recent North-South conference. However, the general attitude of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which Prince Fahd (?outlined) at the conference on direction from His Majesty King Khalid and based on the opinions and (?strategy) of the Saudi People and their noble aims for the good of mankind. No doubt all this (?explained) to every human being the purity and sincerity of the Saudi views and aims.

[Question] [words indistinct] the fabricated news whose target every now and then is the Kingdom. Why is the Kingdom always the target of all this?

[Answer] At any rate we have to be a target because a person who does not want to be a target withdraws into a shell and will accept anything. Therefore, our honor and strategic living aims -- to uphold right against injustice, Islam over atheism, and peace over war -- necessitate that we will always be a target for such. In fact, we are proud to be in this situation.

[Question] Your Highness': It is known that the superpowers only give very sophisticated weapons to regimes they have confidence in. Here, I mean the Soviet Union and the United States. Does the sale of sophisticated weapons such as the AWACS to the Kingdom mean that the Kingdom has a program for acquiring other weapons?

[Answer] I would like to reaffirm that our program continues and our cooperation with Western states in particular continues. [Passage indistinct] everything useful for our armed forces and make us acquire this weapon from any state at all. But we always prefer to obtain sophisticated weapons that we are ready to absorb and operate ourselves.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the United states?

[Answer] Therefore we will continue to obtain sophisticated weapons from the United States -- whether for the air force, land or naval forces. This is aim of the Kingdom -- not to spend a cent except when needed based on the requirements of the planned strategy of the armed forces.

[Question] Your Highness, following the AWACS deal, what is the future of Saudi-U.S. relations?

[Answer] I believe this noble action by the U.S. Administration will be an incentive for the development of relations with the U.S. But this will not be at the expense of our (?patriotism) and [word indistinct]. This will be on the basis of cooperation between equals and [word indistinct] cooperation which takes into consideration all legitimate rights and interests of both peoples and [word indistinct].

[Question] Your Highness, what would have been the Kingdom's alternative had the deal not been approved?

[Answer] We had prepared several alternatives. But now that we have obtained the deal with honor and for a dignified aim, I believe that we must not now discuss other potential aims, particularly those dealing with early warning aircraft.

[Question] Your Royal Highness, those who objected to the conclusion of the deal, whether in the United States or in states hostile to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are trying to raise doubts about the Kingdom's ability to benefit from the deal by raising the question of what elements in the Kingdom will operate these aircraft and the Kingdom's inability to train technicians capable of operating this sophisticated type of aircraft. Could the prince tell us what plans the ministry has to prepare Saudi youths who will perform this mission?

[Answer] I would like to assert. as I have stated previously, that absorbing [this equipment] demonstrates technical and technological ability. Therefore, the Kingdom's policy in all [words indistinct]. We appreciate and [words indistinct] weapons and the manufacturing of arms [word indistinct] in which the Saudi youth of the armed forces are capable of absorbing such weapons. For instance, when we (?obtained) the F-5E's 5 years ago, those who flew them from the United States to the Kingdom were highly qualified Saudi pilots. The technical institutes in the Kingdom and in friendly states where our youths (?went for training) [words indistinct] their training more than 4 or 5 days before the aircraft arrived. They are now being run by Saudis; the pilots, technicians and all those working on the F-5E are Saudis.

Then there are the British Lightning aircraft. In the same way, the Kingdom used only Saudi pilots and we have employed certain experts to briefly observe the training. Now all the work in the Saudi Armed Forces -- whether land, sea or air -- is done by Saudis.

As for the F-15's, the first consignment will arrive next January. A large number of pilots have flown them and have been flying them for the past 3 months. They will fly the planes from the United States to the Kingdom. F-15 aircraft will continue to be piloted and maintained by Saudis.

As for the AWACS, or the technically sophisticated early warning aircraft, at this very moment orders have been issued to the general staff to prepare Saudi youths to be trained in the United States and also to bring a very few experts to train Saudi technicians who are now [word indistinct] to service the first planes, by increasing their technical capabilities so that they can service these sophisticated aircraft. Therefore both in terms of absorbing these aircraft and by bringing in experts, we shall after 3 years, God willing, have full manpower for flying, air surveillance and technical service -- both for the aircraft and for the early warning technology in them, so that [words indistinct] the AWACS aircraft to the Kingdom have prepared the total Saudi staff to service them.

At any rate I thank our brothers the journalists and thank the Saudi radio and television and SPA for their initiative in this vital issue and their noble feeling toward their state, people and armed forces. I repeat my thanks and hope that we will meet on each occasion to serve our country and for the sake of the happiness of our people for whom we spare nothing [words indistinct] his majesty and his crown prince, and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah, second deputy premier, in the service of our people, nation and government.

Further Questions, Answers

LD292058 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1710 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Report on 29 October press conference held by Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of defense and aviation]

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 29 Oct (SPA) -- Question: What is your highness' comment on pressures exerted to prevent the completion of the AWACS deal with the United States?

Answer: We, as Arabs and Saudis, have been accustomed throughout the years to tireless attempts to harm U.S.-Arab relations and use U.S. foreign policy for the service of foreign expansionist aims which are apt to inflict much harm on U.S. interests. The efforts to prevent the completion of the AWACS deal were one in this series of suspect efforts. In all fairness, we should note here that His Excellency President Ronald Reagan took a very decisive stand in the face of these pressures and resisted them strongly, for which we are thankful. Members of his administration, particularly the secretary of state and the secretary of defense, refused to surrender to foreign influences.

The debate that went on during the past few months showed that U.S. public opinion refuses the foreign tutelage that some people wanted to impose on the American people. It is highly comforting to see millions of ordinary American citizens express in various ways their appreciation for the Saudi people and their desire to mantain U.S.-Saudi relations.

Question: Your Highness, what effect will the deal have on the situation in the Middle East?

Answer: [words indistinct] deter the aggression and halt the aggressors is no doubt a consolidation of peace and stability. The early warning aircraft will make any aggressor think 1,000 times before attacking the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. No doubt this will serve stability. The Kingdom has proved that it is a supporter of a just peace which respects legitimate Arab rights. Any support for the attitude of the Kingdom is doubtless at the same time support for just peace in the region. The Saudi people do not think of war, they aspire most to see a permanent and real peace prevailing in the region that will enable the peoples to develop and build a prosperous society.

Question: What is your Highness's appraisal of the efforts being made to establish peace in the Middle East?

Answer: I believe any fairminded observer realizes that the Saudi peace plan provides the best opportunity the region has ever witnessed for solving the conflict which began more than 30 years ago. The Saudi plan basically stems from legitimate Arab rights and UN resolutions that were adopted by a overwhelming majority of countries. I hope the international committee will rise to its responsibility and not allow this historic opportunity for the establishment of a just peace to pass.

KHALID CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON AWACS APPROVAL

LD291930 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] His majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable to his Excellency U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. Senate's approval of the AWACS aircraft deal and the other defensive equipment for the Kingdom. Here is the text of the cable:

His Excellency President Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America: It gives me pleasure to express to Your Excellency my sincere congratulations on the good results of the debate by the U.S. Senate on selling AWACS aircraft and other defensive equipment to the Kingdom. I would like to express to Your Excellency my thanks and appreciation for your personal efforts throughout the period fixed for the debate to explain and clarify the peaceful aim behind selling this defensive equipment.

I would like to reaffirm to Your Excellency that the desire of the kingdom was and is to protect its safety and security and to defend itself. I wish Your Excellency the best of health and happiness, and the friendly American people continuous progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud

RIYADH SEES AWACS DEAL AS BLOW TO ZIONIST LOBBY

LD292340 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Following concentrated contacts with members of the U.S. Senate, the latter has approved President Ronald Reagan's decision to sell AWACS aircraft to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Thanks to its policy and attitudes, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies a respected position in the international community. The international community is more confident of the Kingdom's firm steps leading to the guaranteeing of stability and security, not only in this region but also in the entire world. Undoubtedly, the insistence of the U.S. Administration on completing the deal and implementing it despite the feverish campaign by the Zionist lobby, categorically indicates the U.S. Administration's understanding of its responsibilities; it also indicates that the U.S. Administration is capable of facing up to Zionist pressures that have so often influenced American decisions. The administration's success in imposing its desires and overcoming Zionist trends can be regarded as a very important indicator directly linked to the Arab-Israeli struggle crisis.

There are aspects in the Middle East that certainly require an American approach stemming from the people's will to support just rights in many areas of the world, foremost of which are the rights of the Palestinian people to their land and to their independent homeland, which is being usurped by Israel.

Political observers agree that the battle in the U.S. Senate was not over the AWACS. It was a highly significant step indicating the beginning of the liberation of the United States from the pressures of the Zionist lobby so that the United States can play its true role of supporting right and justice in the world -- something the Middle East needs -- through clear and just attitudes in support of the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation to security, peace and stability. The Zionists have repeatedly tried to be a barrier, preventing the United States from expressing its will. Although they have succeeded in the past in misrepresenting Palestinian issues, they have now failed to persuade the U.S. Administration with regard to the AWACS deal. This is due to the excellent reputation the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia enjoys, thanks to a policy that has gained the confidence and respect of the world.

## PDRY

### LEADER JUSTIFIES SPENDING FOR DEFENSE

EA292220 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that the reinforcement of the defensive capability of Democratic Yemen serves the interests of all Yemeni people and poses no threat to others.

In his interview with the newspaper THALATHAH WA-ISHRUN YUNIYU [23rd of June] published in San'a' today, he said: It should be clear to all parties that simultaneously with our efforts for economic development and improving the living standard of our citizens, we will also be concerned with reinforcing our defensive capability, particularly when there are indications that security and stability are still threatened by imperialism and its supporters.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed to the huge military expenditures by some countries which exceed their defensive needs, and noted the arms and espionage devices which had recently started piling up in an unprecedented manner in neighboring areas.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad explained that Democratic Yemen was bent on security and considered that the danger threatening it threatens not only Democratic Yemen alone but everyone else. He made an appeal for constructive cooperation to confront and eliminate this danger.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK INTERVIEWED BY AL-MUSAWWAR

NC291128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has stated that the establishment of comprehensive peace in the Middle East is not the reasponsibility of Egypt alone but of all the states in the region.

Mubarak said that the peace plan presented by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is suitable material for a dialogue. He emphasized that Egypt accepts a dialogue with any side that resorts to reason.

Mubarak affirmed he will not attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference, not even if an invitation is addressed to him.

President Mubarak said that he did not seek luxury or love it and that Egypt was not an estate belonging to its ruler, whether him or somebody else.

In an interview to be published by the weekly AL-MUSAWWAR tomorrow, Friday, President Mubarak stresses that the Egyptian Army is a strong and capable national institution which respects legitimacy and which is committed to its political leadership.

Mubarak says he does not accept that Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan should speak about the army of Egypt.

The president explains that terrorist groups planned to assassinate all intellectuals, politicians, artists and most journalists up to grade four [as-saff ar-rabi'] and that their objective was to destroy all of them so that they could easily establish a regime similar to Khomeyni's.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Your Excellency the President: Your speech at the People's Assembly has spread a wide wave of optimism inside the homes of all Egyptians without exception. What caused this feeling of general satisfaction is perhaps your clear assurances that there will be no place for deviation or nonchalance and that there is only room for showing competence and responsibility. Mr President: How could these ideas be applied in a society based on economic freedom:

Answer: To begin with, I tell you that opposing deviation and nonchalance must become everybody's responsibility. It must become my own responsibility and that of the government organs and the people because one hand cannot applaud.

It is the duty of the people to cooperate with the government organs in this respect so that nobody may become rich illegally by exploiting the masses resources. It is the duty of every citizen to search his soul, question himself and realize that Egypt is entitled to his giving more than anybody else and that a wasted hour is an infinite loss to the homeland. Briefly, it is the duty of every citizen to become strong through hard work. Work alone is the criterion of his affiliation to this loyal country.

In my name and on behalf of the government, I declare that no attempted evasion of any kind of deviation, no matter how simple, will be tolerated because matters can deteriorate as a result of attempted evasion or keeping silent. We will bring to account everyone who misuses the trust placed in him against the interests of this country, regardless of his position.

On my part, I also state very clearly that nobody should take more than what he deserves, because if everybody gets what he is entitled to according to his performance, then the homeland would be spared many diseases of hypocrisy, opportunism and opportunists, and because the criterion of giving would become an objective criterion void of selfish interests.

Yes, there are human necessities but these necessities must be within the limits of the atmosphere of what is possible for all so that the spirit of justice may prevail. On my part, I also tell you that I will not accept or permit mediation and I will hunt it down in every position because mediation is a violation of the principle of equal opportunities to which we must commit ourselves as a basic principle.

We will increase the penalties for some crimes, particularly the crimes of great neglect and of wasting public funds.

We are keen that the law and measures should apply to all without any leniency because I believe, as I said once before, that we have sufficient laws to deter any kind of deviation and nonchalance. The problem, however, is that these laws have not been applied in a satisfactory way.

Question: Mr President, what we fear most is that the wave of discipline might end in the issuance of regulations that would apply to the junior officials only.

Answer: We are still at the beginning. Our main concern remains the restoration of security and safety by purging Egypt of those who wanted it to swim in a bloodbath. We will complete this task shortly to devote ourselves to other duties, mainly ending the lack of discipline and other forms of deviation.

In this regard, I am clearly determined that it is necessary to treat all on equal footing. I am also clearly determined that there should be no covering up [mudawarah] of anyone, regardless of his position.

Question: Mr President, the matter might be more difficult in a society based on economic openness.

Answer: We are now studying the possibility of increasing the supervisory role of the People's Assembly and of forming questioning, investigating and factfinding committees to balance the Assembly's work as a supervisory apparatus with its work as a legislative organ in the name of the people. There are several other ideas which we are discussing, but all our work will be within the context of respecting the Constitution and the law.

We will do everything possible to increase the effectiveness of our institutions, and we will not punish anyone on the basis of only doubts, but we will seek the truth alone.

I have discussed this with the governors, and each governor will have full powers and jurisdictions which enable him to deal with lack of discipline and deviation within his governorate. Each governor will have one or more deputies ranking as a deputy minister. The deputy will be appointed and relieved by the president of the republic.

Nothing prevents the governor from having more than one deputy if necessary. All will be responsible for creating a spirit of seriousness in the national action by becoming an example to others.

We are speaking about a society based on economic freedom, but we must not forget that we are one of the Third World states. In other places and in richer and more advanced states, there might be horrible forms of exploitation incomparable with the forms of deviation we complain about here.

But being a developing state, the major asset of which are those who sweat and tire, we must be strict with ourselves and there should be no place for taking it easy, because a major part of the issue relates to the model and example.

Question: Mr President, it appears that some are trying to distort your snow-white image, of which every Egyptian is aware. In Washington, journalist Jack Anderson published a strange article in which he spoke about a transport company which was responsible for the shipment of U.S. arms to Egypt. He said that your brother-in-law, who was the director of the arms purchases office in the U.S. capital, had interests in this company. Naturally, Jack Anderson did not hesitate to mention the names of some other Egyptian officials. Mr President, is it possible for you to tell us something in comment on this story, the details of which you must undoubtedly know?

Answer: Yes, I have read what Jack Anderson wrote. What is strange in this matter is that Anderson, who wrote on this subject before, did not mention the name of my brother-in-law then. Why did he rewrite the story after 15 September? When I was nominated to the post of the president of the republic, the American writer involved my brother-in-law. I am confident of my brother-in-law's action, and I am confident and I know very well that he is not involved in any kind of actions which might raise any doubts. I tell you that I will show no mercy to anybody, not even to a brother or a very close relative. Egypt is not the estate of its ruler or ruling force or their relatives. Egypt is the property of its people who want to see that those discharging its affairs are honest and their actions are blameless.

I tell you that there will be no escape for anyone not even if my closest relative was involved. This is my stand, and I have no doubts about it at all.

Answering a question on whether Anderson wanted to raise doubt about the Egyptian disposal of the U.S. economic aid, Mubarak said: Anderson's objective was to stress that the only strategic asset on which the Americans can depend exists in Israel alone.

To a question saying the target was not your brother-in-law but yourself, President Husni Mubarak said: If my person is the target, then I am not disturbed. If the aim was to rush and cast doubts, then there is no room for these doubts, because the limits of my material ambitions are modest and limited. I am not one of those who seeks luxury or loves it. Even before becoming vice president, I had accounts in millions of pounds at my disposal. Nobody could have known anything about these accounts. All my life, even before I entered the public service, I never hated anything as much as I hated those who extend their hands to take from the funds of others and as I hated the hypocrites who decorate the path of error to others. What is it worth if I have a million pounds or more or less when my conscience lacks sincerity with God, the homeland and with myself.

Any addition you can make to these millions will not make me wear anything other than what I am wearing now or consume more than I am consuming now. I will have nothing more than my home, children and private life which I want always as my own property and not the property of others. Will I build a palace? I am not a lover of palaces.

I tell you sincerely that I might have been more psychologically at ease had my private life remained the way it was even before I became the deputy of the departed leader. It was my wish to remain in the same house and lead the same past life. When I moved to Al-'Urubah Palace, I could not live in it for 3 continuous months. As we say in the vernacular, I used to become nervous in this palace. I left it for my present house despite the fact that the upper story of the palace consisted of only three bedrooms. The ground story consisted of a sitting room, living room, office and a large dining room which I used only once when I invited the vice president of a state to dinner.

Despite all this, I reiterate that I will show no mercy to anyone who extends his hand to the funds of others, not even if he is my closest relative, because Egypt is not the estate of its ruler whether I am this ruler or somebody else. It is the property of its sons who sweat and those who work honestly, honorably and cheerfully. They are keen to see that those who discharge Egypt's affairs are blameless in their intentions and actions. Once again, I will show no mercy and there is nothing which prompts me to be lenient.

Questioned about Egypt's commitment to the peace process and the Camp David agreements, the president said: I have actually emphasized since the first day that Egypt will honor all its pledges, the international covenants, the treaties we signed and the Camp David agreements. I also emphasized since the first day that we are determined to continue the peace process, because peace is not a contract between two persons. Peace is an agreement between two states, and its legitimacy was established when it was endorsed by the peoples of the two states through their constitutional institutions.

There was something more in Egypt. There was the plebiscite in which the overwhelming majority of the Egyptian people affirmed their keenness to continue the process.

I told this to Begin here when he came to attend the funeral of the departed leader. I told him: Our agreement is based on the fact that there will be no other wars between us and that the 1973 war was the last war exactly in keeping with your agreement with President as-Sadat.

Begin stressed to me his determination and insistence to implement all Israel's commitments in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on schedule.

As a political leader here, I deal with similar political leaders in Israel. The political leaders in Israel have stressed to me their determination to sincerely implement all the provisions of the peace treaty.

On the basis of this clear agreement between the two political leaderships, I will not pause for long to consider the statements of Refa'el Eytan. I will not also pause for long to consider the doubts raised now and then by some papers in Israel.

However, I would like to say that this is not the first time that Refa'el Eytan has come out with his strange statements. A month ago, Eytan said the same thing and a crisis was about to break out between the two countries. Defense Mnister Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah categorically rejected what Eytan had said, and he even refused permission for Eytan to come to Egypt on a visit which was already scheduled. Eytan came out to deny all that was attributed to him, and he accused the Israeli information media of distorting his statements.

I do not care much for what Eytan says, but I would like to tell him and others that the army of Egypt is an Egyptian army which is committed to the Egyptian aims. It is a strong, solid and civilized army which discharges the duties assigned to it by its political leadership.

Eytan and others have no right to speak about the position of the army of Egypt because we do not accept this from him or others. There is an agreement between the political leaderships of the two countries and these are the limits of legitimacy and commitment.

Answering a question about the role of the U.S. Administration in the peace negotiations, the obstacles Begin is raising at these discussions and the reports by some Israeli and American papers in this regard, President Mubarak said: I do not want to comment much on this.

I do not want to give attention to these interpretations which we are used to hearing from those who wish to make Camp David a peg for everything. Even those who suffered difficulties with their people at home resorted to Camp David as a reason, because they do not want to look at their countries' problems in their true perspective. Camp David has nothing to do with the crime. Camp David is continuing and it has brought peace and the withdrawal and it remains effective and is continuing.

Regarding the Americans and the Israelis, there is an agreement that we should continue the autonomy discussions until we put the Palestinians at the beginning of the right path toward solving the problem. We do not speak to anyone of them behind the back of the other. What we tell the Israelis, we also tell the Americans.

Question: If Egypt is the key to war, then it is difficult for Egypt to assume the responsibility for comprehensive peace alone. It is the responsibility of Egypt, the Arabs, Israelis, Americans and the entire world. If the Saudi plan's aim is to attempt something in this regard, then what is the truth of our stand based on it?

Answer: Actually, peace is not the responsibility of Egypt alone. It is the responsibility of everybody. We have our role in peace. Our role in the peace process is limited to placing the Palestinian question at the beginning of the road leading to a right solution. Concerning autonomy, we will continue the discussions with the Israelis and the United States to reach a general agreement on the principles. We would then present what we have achieved to the entire world, the Palestinians and the Arabs. We will tell them: This is what we have been able to achieve, and anyone who can add to this must do so now. The peace efforts are not our monopoly. We will not prevent anyone from adding efforts to what we may achieve. Regarding Fahd's plan, I briefly say that although the plan presents nothing new it is suitable as material for the dialogue.

Question: Dialogue with whom?

Answer: A dialogue with any side which resorts to reason, knows the difference between the possible and respects the Egyptian will and decision.

Question: There is a feeling of optimism inside the present U.S. Administration that it is possible at the autonomy discussions to reach a general agreement on the principles in a short time. Does Your Excellency share the Americans' feelings of optimism?

Answer: I wish.

Question: Mr President: Begin said recently that Israel might come up with a surprise at the current autonomy negotiations by announcing its acceptance of the working paper which Ambassador Sol Linowitz, the envoy of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, had presented at the autonomy discussions.

Answer: The discussions are still in progress and as long as they are in progress, there is nothing which requires me to comment on negotiations that are still the subject of give and take.

Answering a question on his decision not to enter into word battles with the Arab States, President Mubarak said: The Arabs must realize the facts. They must know the differences between the possible and the impossible. They must realize that the peace decision is an Egyptian decision and that there will be no going back on it. They must realize that the Egyptian will and decision are matters which cannot be reversed [kharij al-muraja'ah] by any side. Camp David is a reality now and the peace treaty was concluded on its basis. Egypt is now getting back its lands in accordance with the Camp David provisions. We do not expect the restoration of the relations overnight. Those who think that relations can be restored at a summit meeting or at a censure session to be held by the heads of state and to which Egypt is invited are mistaken.

I say it clearly that we have no intention to attend the meeting [Arab summit in Morocco] they are speaking about and we do not expect any contacts with Egypt in its regard. The best Egyptian stand we can now adopt is to give them an opportunity to reconsider their previous stands -- an opportunity to reconsider their incorrect policies toward Egypt. When they come back [to Egypt] we will only tell them welcome.

Question: Mr President, is there anything which actually indicates that the Libyans have reduced the number of their soldiers along the border as claimed by the recent statements issued in Tripoli. What is the magnitude of the current tension along the Libyan-Sudanese and the Libyan-Egyptian borders?

Answer: I do not care much if they have reduced their concentrations. What primarily concerns me is Egypt's position, which is clear. We have no concentrations on the Libyan border. I have ordered the withdrawal of the armored car [al-mudarra'at] from the western border.

We do not intend to fight Libya or enter into any battles with it. We have not made and are not making any preparations to wage a war against Libya. The forthcoming joint maneuvers have no connection with Libya. These maneuvers were fixed since the days of President as-Sadat. It was agreed that the AWACS planes will participate in these maneuvers. The AWACS planes are here for a certain period, and they will return. They come and go with every maneuver. They came here before. We asked for them to observe our borders because we cannot observe them.

What is surprising is that some should be angered because we want to know if there are any suspect movements along our borders or not.

I say clearly that we will not go to war against any of our neighbors and we will not start a fight with anybody. If we have rejected the war with Israel, how then can we fight an Arab country, regardless of which it is? In the meantime, however, we are committed to defend ourselves if anybody imagines that there was an opportunity to attack Egypt.

In answer to a question if there is a change in Egypt's [attitude] toward the two superpowers, President Mubarak said: There is nothing new, but, as we were before, we are ready to establish positive relations with any country based on mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. As we have said before hundreds of times, we will not give bases to any country but only certain facilities for a specific period of time and purpose. However, we will not agree to give bases for foreign forces on Egypt's soil.

Your Excellency: How do you view recent Egyptian history and what are your views of the early period of rule after the 23 July Revolution.

President Mubarak: I always bear in mind the movement of the Egyptian state of affairs to achieve national aims. I am not one of those who seeks to fragment the spirit of the nation by taking sides with persons. Our duty is to side by Egypt first. 'Abd an-Nasir gave to his nation and people and As-Sadat gave to his nation and people. We must emerge from this vicious circle to consider the Egyptian reality and the requirements of the national interests. The ultimate question is not what certain people call Nasirite or Sadatism. The question now is what Egypt demands and what we aspire to and how to benefit from the mistakes and positive aspects of past practices.

In answer to a question on the assassination and on whether anything new has been uncovered, President Mubarak said: Investigations are continuing, and in its successive statements the Interior Ministry is giving a precise picture of anything new. However, the dimensions of the overall picture are still contingent upon the completion of the investigations.

Answering a question on the protection of the reviewing stand, Mubarak said. Investigations may be conducted with all those in charge of guards. As a matter of fact, President as-Sadat and we have been accustomed to (?standing) in the reviewing stand without any guards armed with machineguns. President as-Sadat himself used to reject the presence of guards or machineguns in the hands of the reviewing stand guards. He rejected this not only this time but on all previous occasions. He used to feel that he was amid his (?sons) and he refused to be bound by any security criteria. He was optimistic and never expected anything, despite the reports submitted to him before his departure for Al-Mansurah. During the Al-Mansurah trip, his train was scheduled to stop at nine stations and, for security reasons, I asked that the train stop at four stations to reduce the possibilities of danger. I undertook this measure although the president did not agree. Despite this, the president was amid huge crowds all along the way. In Al-Mansurah, any [word indistinct] could have hit him, because no one could have separated those huge crowds to make sure there was no infiltrator despite all the security measures that were taken in the stations where the train stopped and in Al-Mansurah. I also believe that the surprise and shock had an effect, because the event lasted only 45 seconds. However, investigations were conducted with his personal guards, but the ramifications of the event do not indicate any negligence or laxity by his personal guards who usually carry only pistols. The strange thing in the event is that President as-Sadat, who lived his life as a struggler for Egypt, has redeemed with his death his homeland from a possible black destiny. What the four traitors have revealed is frightening and astonishing. I wonder what could have happened if the four men were killed after the assassination. How was it possible to know the dimensions of what those terrorists were (?fomenting) for Egypt? What shall I say? As As-Sadat's life was a struggle for Egypt, his martyrdom was a redemption of this country which he loved and to which he devoted his life.

Asked about the state's responsibility toward the youths and Al-Azhar Mosque's role in that, Mubarak said: Al-Azhar's responsibility is huge and important. In the forthcoming stage, Al-Azhar is responsible for enlightening the youths, educating the people in the true principles of religion and resisting any deviation aimed at introducing false concepts in the name of religion concepts the real aim of which is to dominate the people through terrorism, turn the country backward, eliminate the opportunities for its development and enmesh it in a whirlpool of violence and terrorism.

Your Excellency: Can we learn how much is left of the remnants of the terrorist groups whom the security forces are chasing and what is the size of the groups that the security forces are hunting down? Are they numbered in scores or hundreds?

President Mubarak: I do not believe that those who have been involved in the terrorist conspiracy exceed 500 people at most. The security forces are storming their dens and Interior Ministry issues statements about the number of people arrested. According to the Interior Ministry's statements, the number of the terrorist group members who have been arrested is 397 people. I do not believe that the number of terrorists being chased is great or exceeds 500 people. The important thing is that we have actually managed to capture members of all these organizations. In addition, the chart of these organizations has become clear and we can say that we are now chasing a limited number of terrorists who are known to the security organs.

Your Excellency the President: Where did all the grenades and arms that have been discovered in the dens of these groups come from?

President Mubarak: Do not forget that since the 1967 and 1973 wars many weapons have become unaccounted for. This usually happens after every war and in every country. However, we are confident now that we have tightened our grip on everything.

Answering a question on whether important decisions will be issued in the next 2 months regarding the investigations being conducted by the socialist public prosecutor, Mubarak said: What I can say in this regard is that the socialist prosecutor will investigate politicians, and those who he believes must be referred to the Court of Ethics will be referred to it and those who he believes were involved in the sectarian sedition or the latest terrorist organizations will be tried on this basis. Those people who prove not to have played a role in this or that case will be released. All that we demand is that they be committed to the national interests. Perhaps the socialist public prosecutor will be able to complete his investigations with the politicians within 2 months or (?less). Does this interpretation make the picture clearer?

Asked about the role of the opposition Labor Party in the current stage, Mubarak said: To be fair, the behavior of the Labor Party since the assassination event has faced up to the national responsibility. In fact, neither the Labor Party leader nor any party member has acted in a way harmful to the situation. They were an example of the need for close cooperation of all the national forces when the question concerns Egypt. This is the sound behavior in political action. I admired the responsible behavior by the Labor Party, and this raises the possibility that a new dialogue can take place between the majority party and the opposition parties. Why not? On the other hand the leader of the Grouping Party announced that he does not agree with the policy of the new president, because he announced his commitment to As-Sadat's policy or line. Well, let him have this luxury. However, is this the urgent question now? Where is the political line of Egypt? The head of the Grouping Party announced, with his disagreement with the new president, his opposition for two reasons: The possibility of releasing the politicians, and because I did not attack the Soviet Union. Is attacking the Soviet Union all that concerns the Grouping Party? The national interest is supreme; above persons, friendships and international links.

Answering a question on the agreement between the opposition parties and the majority party regarding the national reconciliation in Egypt, President Mubarak said: When the fundamental national interests are involved, there must be an agreement through the dialogue. We support the dialogue which is divorced of the spirit of outbidding and of the narrow party outlook.

The National Democratic Party can conduct the dialogue with every other party alone and we can meet in the form of a national congress embracing all the forces. Anyhow, we are still searching for the most useful ways to establish this dialogue for which we are prepared. However the main issue confronting us now is the security of Egypt -- the security of the homeland, which these terrorist groups could have frittered away.

It appears to me that some opposition parties have not been able to realize the dimensions of the picture which would have awaited Egypt had these terrorist groups been able to take control of the situation. What the opposition does not know is that the target of the terrorist groups was not confined to the regime and its political and military leaders alone but that it also included all the politicians and the opposition and most of the Egyptian intellectuals and journalists up to class four or five.

The terrorist groups planned the establishment of a regime along the pattern of the Khomeyni regime. They believed that for such a regime to succeed, all the intellectuals must be destroyed. Security is connected with their principles, and they planned to destroy all the Al-Azhar ulema, university professors and artists. They wanted, as they say, to blow up and finish the upper structure of the society to make easy for them to establish their terrorist regime.

Question: Mr President, such a bloody terrorist plan was implemented in Iran, which has entered into a sea of blood and has not yet emerged from it. The technical and intellectual cadres who managed to escape murder and execution have rushed to flee the country, because they [the rulers] were not prepared to accept any ideas other than their terrorist ideas.

Answer: This is exactly what they planned here, because the establishment of the regime they were seeking requires getting rid of all minds and all cultures.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES AWACS SALE VOTE

NC291412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman has commented that Egypt has received with deep gratification the news that the U.S. Senate has not objected to the AWACS planes deal with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The spokesman said the success of this deal is considered an admission of the strategic importance of the area, a strengthening of the forces of peace and stability in the area and an assistance extended to Saudi Arabia and to the Gulf states to enable them to defend themselves against any external dangers that might be posed to them.

The spokesman added: The Arab Republic of Egypt stood in the fore of the forces which had called on the United States to endorse this deal as an important factor of the process of boosting Saudi Arabia's defense potentials. Therefore, the Arab Republic of Egypt considers the approval of this deal a success for the policy of peace and of peaceful coexistence pursued by Egypt in the area.

'ALI, GHALI WELCOME VOTE ON AWACS SALE

NC291345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has made a statement to the radio correspondent. 'Ali commented on the U.S. Senate's approval of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia.

'Ali said: The Senate's approval is regarded as a turning point in U.S. relations with the other Arab states. This approval is an implementation of the policy of strategic congruency between the United States and the Arab states. This policy calls for strengthening the means which enable these states to defend themselves against foreign intervention. 'Ali added: the Arab Republic of Egypt advocates the necessary boosting of Saudi Arabia's military might and of supplying it with this deal to enable it to defend itself only. In concluding his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The carrying out of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia tends to generate momentum for efforts exerted for peace in the Middle East area.

Minister of State Dr Butrus Ghali has said: The Arab Republic of Egypt welcomes the U.S. Senate's decision, and this decision is considered a victory achieved by the Arab states. The bolstering of the military prowess of any Arab state is, undoubtedly, in the interest of all Arab states and the whole Arab community. Egypt always seeks to consolidate the Arab states' military potentials so that these states can defend themselves against any foreign aggression or intervention.

'ALI CONSIDERS U.S. RELATIONS IN BBC INTERVIEW

NC292202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2048 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has granted an exclusive interview to Bob Gobbins, correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation in Cairo.

In the interview, Kamal Hasan 'Ali discussed Egyptian-U.S. relations, the dispatch of the two AWACS aircraft to Egypt, the multinational force in Sinai and Palestinian autonomy. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: What do you think of Egyptian-U.S. relations since President Husni Mubarak assumed the presidency?

Answer: Egypt and the United States are indeed cooperating in all fields. The relations between the two countries have never been stronger than they are now. There is a trend in the U.S. Government and Congress as well as among the American people to do everything they can to back and support Egypt at the political, diplomatic, economic and military levels.

The role played by Egypt since the 1973 October war, the initiative made by the late leader Anwar as-Sadat and the Camp David agreements have been extremely positive factors for the promotion of the region's stability, which had been a source of concern for the United States and the free world. This is the reason cooperation between the two countries is proceeding on a very firm basis. The strategic cooperation between the two countries in the region is something both desire.

Question: It appears that from the time President Reagan assumed power until the time of the assassination of President as-Sadat the United States did not have a clear policy toward the Middle East and that it did not throw all its weight behind the Camp David agreements. Do you think that the Americans are now very strongly committed to the Camp David agreements and are determined to achieve some results.

Answer: I believe that the U.S. Government believes in the continuation of the Camp David accords on a comprehensive basis. It can be said that some time elapsed before they drew up their policy. This was because of U.S. priorities at the domestic and economic levels. There were also the meetings held with President as-Sadat, then with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and then with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd in Cancun. Meetings will also be held with King Husayn in November. Naturally, I am aware of the importance of a boost to the peace process from all sides, including the United States.

Question: Has a date been set for President Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States?

Answer: According to my information, no timetable has been set for the visits in the invitations sent to President Mubarak.

Question: What was the urgent need that brought the AWACS to Egypt and their subsequent flights?

Answer: That was an expression of real support for Egypt. The aim of the move was also to prevent any foreign intervention in Egypt's domestic affairs in these delicate circumstances. It was also considered an indication of support for Sudan. The purpose of the AWACS visit was also to participate in the Egyptian-U.S. joint exercises.

Question: Doesn't the U.S. reaction constitute a danger to the domestic situation, in view of the U.S. military presence for participation in the Egyptian-U.S. military exercises?

Answer: In our opinion, there is no risk at all. The dispatch of AWACS aircraft hurt no one. It shows that cooperation between the two countries rests on sound foundations and that the joint exercises of the armed forces of the two countries will take place on schedule.

Question: Does this mean that the AWACS are now operating in Sudan?

Answer: I do not know specifically.

Question: How long will the AWACS stay, and will they depart at the completion of the joint exercises?

Answer: That is the agreement.

Question: The AWACS came to Egypt on a temporary basis, you are not purchasing them. Does this signify that Egypt still supports the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia?

Answer: Certainly, the purchase and the presence of the AWACS is something necessary for the whole area and for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia itself. Therefore, on the one hand we believe that it is necessary to carry out the AWACS deal for the sake of cooperation between the United States and the moderate states in the area. On the other hand, this is a strategic necessity that falls within the framework of the strategic agreement between the United States and the moderate states in the area.

Question: In other words, Egypt still supports the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia?

Answer: Certainly.

Question: It is clear that some states of the European Community, particularly France, Britain and Italy, are now studying the likelihood of sending forces to participate in the Sinai observation force. Why do you attach great importance to the participation of these states in this force, bearing in mind that the United States will contribute a large force?

Answer: I see no reason why these states should not participate. The European Community supports the Camp David agreements and it recognizes the importance underlying the peace process. Nor do I see any reason why they shouldn't participate in the multinational force. This is the first time that the United Nations has not been able to contribute forces to keep peace between two states. It is up to the Free World to emphasize its stance toward the maintenance of peace in any place in the world, and particularly in the Middle East between Egypt and Israel. We have asked that the peacekeeping force be drawn up on an alternating basis among participating states. In other words, if a state sends forces next April, it might send them again in 2 or 3 years.

Question: For instance, how many should be in the British contingent?

Answer: It is known that the whole force will comprise three battalions. One will be American and will be deployed in Sharm ash-Shaykh. Furthermore, three states have previously agreed to contribute forces. On an alternating basis, we can bring forces from three other states that can send from 400 to 600 soldiers to the area. I do not believe this is a large number.

Question: The European Community's support for the Camp David agreements was blemished by hesitation and ambiguity. Do you believe its support has become clearer since president as-Sadat's assassination?

Answer: There is no ambiguity in the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. This is the first part of the Camp David agreements and there is absolutely no problem in its implementation. Therefore, it is easy for any European state to make a decision in this respect. So far as phase two of the Camp David agreements is concerned, it is imperative that we continue the negotiations. Regardless of the stand the European states take, we remain prepared to discuss any proposals, whether by the European Community, by Prince Fahd or any other proposal. We will discuss them when we conclude the autonomy talks.

Question: When will the advance parties of the multinational forces arrive in the area and will this take place before 26 April?

Answer: I believe this will begin in December. We will see more activity in this respect in the coming months of December and January, because it will be necessary to form these forces 1 to 2 months prior to withdrawal on 25 April. However, and up to this time, we must wait a while to determine the attitudes of the other states on contributions of forces so we can build everything on a solid basis.

Question: At the talks you will hold within the next few days, the technical arrangements for the Israeli withdrawal will be discussed. What topics will you discuss?

Answer: As I have noted previously, we will review points agreed upon by the committees and by subcommittees formed previously. We will also review other difficulties that must be surmounted at the ministerial level.

Question: What sort of difficulties?

Answer: Well, there are some points on which agreement is being reached to this time, but these points do not at all represent any problem.

Question: Mr Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, could you give us some details about the Egyptian diplomatic moves after your visit to Israel. Will there be other visits to set things in motion in the region, and what is your plan of action between now and April?

Answer: I believe other meetings will be held between the Egyptian and Israeli sides on the withdrawal issues. Meetings will also be held at the ministerial level to follow up negotiations on full autonomy for Palestinians. The negotiations might at some stage be shifted to Washington. As for future steps, they will be charted for next year, but we do have a general idea about what we will need for our future diplomatic steps.

Question: Will it be possible to make progress in the autonomy negotiations without a summit meeting between Husni Mubarak and Menahem Begin?

Answer: We must wait. As I said, we will need some time to see what can be achieved in these negotiations. After that, I believe that if there is a need for it, then we will have to have it.

GOVERNMENT READY TO ASSIST AFRICAN PEACE FORCE

NC291508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has announced that Egypt is prepared to provide planes for ferrying the African peacekeeping forces, if they are formed, to Chad to preserve peace in this country. This is in accordance with the interest which Egypt takes in peace and stability in Chad and in the peaceful solution of the Chadian issue without foreign intervention. In a statement to MENA, Dr Butrus Ghali clarified that Egypt had previously declared this stance at the Sierra Leone summit conference and at the African summit conference recently convened in Nairobi.

WASHINGTON DECIDES TO WITHDRAW AWACS PLANES

NC292258 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A U.S. State Department spokesman has announced that the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to withdraw the two radar and early warning AWACS planes which are in Egypt and to return them to the United States within the next few days.

The spokesman added that the dispatch of the two AWACS to Egypt following the assassination of President as-Sadat was meant to be temporary. The spokesman also said that in consultation with the Egyptian Government, Washington has ascertained that the practical and training objectives of the mission have been fulfilled and that it is possible to withdraw them at the end of this month.

The spokesman noted that the relaxation of tension in the area led to this decision. He emphasized that the United States will always be ready to extend such services to Egypt. The spokesman added that it is not unlikely that the AWACS will participate in the U.S.-Egyptian joint military maneuvers which will be held around the beginning of next month.

SCHMIDT REITERATES SUPPORT OF MUBARAK POLICY

NC291942 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sent a personal letter to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Following his meeting today with Eng Mahir Abazah, the minister of electricity and energy who is now visiting Bonn, Chancellor Schmidt said that he took the opportunity of the presence of the Egyptian electricity minister in Germany to give him a letter to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. However, the chancellor refused to disclose the contents of the letter.

Chancellor Schmidt has reaffirmed his confidence in the policy of President Mubarak. Schmidt said that he is fully confident in the continuity of Egyptian policy and that President Mubarak enjoys the FRG's full confidence.

In a statement to newsmen today, the FRG chancellor confirmed yesterday's statements by the official spokesman of the German Government on the results of the chancellor's discussions with Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi Crown Prince.

Chancellor Schmidt said that at the meeting they held yesterday, Prince Fahd and he expressed their confidence in President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, in the need for backing his policy and in the need for seeking the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with provisions in the Camp David agreements.

Chancellor Schmidt added: We should not forget that these agreements also call for the need to achieve progress in connection with autonomy for the Palestinians. This is considered a very important and useful thing.

Saudi Information Minister 'Abduh Yamani has denied the contents of statements made yesterday by the official German spokesman following the meeting held between Chancellor Schmidt and Prince Fahd.

AL-AHRAM ON INVESTIGATION OF TERRORIST GROUP

NC300012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2316 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) -- Friday's AL-AHRAM says the current investigations have revealed serious facts, including that the terrorists' scheme did not stop at the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat, and when divine fate saved those who were on the stand from the fate the terrorists had planned for them they decided to again attempt to assassinate all the officials attending the funeral of the late president on the assumption it would provide a new opportunity when all the officials would be in one place.

The paper says that 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, the mufti of the organization, whom the (?various) terrorist leaders agreed to appoint as the amir general, has confessed that he issued a ruling calling for the implementation of this plot and for hurling bombs at those who participated in the funeral. In his ruling he said that those who carry out the operation should not commit suicide after the operation or they would "die as disbelievers."

The paper says that the confessions of the detainees, whose number has so far reached 553, include important information exposing all their objectives, plans and domestic and foreign sources of funds.

AL-AHRAM also publishes a statement by a responsible source at the Interior Ministry which says the Interior Ministry authorities are continuing efforts day and night to liquidate the remaining hideouts and pockets of the terrorists. The total captured so far by the security authorities has reached 553 at all levels of leadership and ranks of the organization. The authorities have also seized new information that complements what was discovered previously regarding the aims, plans, leaders of the organization and its sources of finance at home and abroad.

The source adds that not an hour has passed in the last few days wothout a hideout or more members of the organization falling. All the organization's leaders have made detailed confessions in view of the information available to the security authorities regarding their movements and the operations they had planned or committed and their attempts to foment sedition to create chaos and demagogy in the provinces to serve their designs and given them the opportunity to complete the process that would enable them to ignite a Khomeyni-style revolution.

In his statement to AL-AHRAM, the source says that the confessions of the organization's leaders show that they had agreed among themselves to appoint the mufti of the organization, 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, as amir general because they were preparing for a Khomeyni revolution. They made this decision to avoid any jurisdictional dispute among the various wings of the organization, which held extremist views, all agreeing on the point of repudiating society and dealing with it as a heaten society that must be destroyed.

He adds that they agreed to appoint 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman as their amir to avoid any differences among them that would lead to conflicts that would in turn undermine their amity and also to form one front capable of acting and achieving their common objectives -- violence, murder and subversion.

The mufti of the organization, 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, has confessed that before the funeral of the late president he issued a ruling that an operation should be carried out for the assassination of the political leadership and all the officials who would participate in the funeral and ordered that bombs be hurled at them.

In his ruling he said that those who participated in the operation should not commit suicide afterward. Otherwise, they would die as disbelievers. They should, he said, be true to save themselves and stay alive, and if killed by the guards, then they would be martyrs.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 506

JN291740 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Communique No 506 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At the beginning of the new Hegira year and with great faith in our just war against the racist Persian enemy, our armed forces continue to attack the arrogant enemy in the operational sectors. Following are the results of our forces' activities yesterday evening and today:

1. Known enemy losses:

   A. Our forward units strongly pounded the enemy concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced them to retreat after suffering 34 killed and 1 tank and 2 vehicles, 1 of which was loaded with hardware, destroyed.
   B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces pounded it and forced the enemy to flee, leaving behind 17 dead.
   C. Enemy troop concentrations were sighted opposite our positions in the Dezful region. Our forces hit them and forced them to retreat after killing 16 troops.
   D. Our forward units pounded the enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 13 and destroying 2 vehicles and 11 stockpiles of hardware.
   E. Six killed and one tank and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
   F. Three killed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
   G. Two killed in the Nowsud region.
   H. One personnel carrier destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
   I. Starting this afternoon and continuing until late in the day, our planes fiercely attacked the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 91 killed and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles and 12 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

   A. In personnel: Seventeen martyrs in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.
   C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra Region with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 October 1981

KURDISH PESHMERGA REPORT ON BATTLE WITH IRAQIS

JN281455 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just received the following important report:

Choman -- on 23 October a unit of the Balikh local peshmerga confronted a military convoy on the road between Choman and Galalah.

The peshmerga killed more than 100 of the enemy and seized 6 Kalashnikov guns as well as other equipment. Among those killed were a staff brigadier general, a staff lieutenant colonel, a special forces first lieutenant, a military policeman, 30 sergeant majors, sergeants and other military men. The peshmerga fighters also burned three military vehicles. The aforementioned staff brigadier general was on his way from Kirkuk to Haji 'Umran.

Another military force rushed to rescue this convoy but was faced by our valiant peshmerga, who inflicted on it several losses.

Long live the valiant peshmerga of the Irbil branch. Long live the peshmerga of the Kurdistan Revolutionary Army.

BAGHDAD ON JAMMING OF MOJAHEDIN RADIO BY REGIME

NC291558 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Dear listeners: The clerical regime is imprudently witnessing its flagrant defeats. The regime thought killing and executing some revolutionaries and strugglers could strengthen it and save it from downfall. The idiotic theoretician of the regime used to say that by killing 100 people, voices will be silenced. Now, after an unprecedented wave of killings, the shouts have become louder, rage has increased, and antiregime struggles have further intensified. The weak clerical regime, which once saw its preservation in killing freedom fighters, today concludes that no force can guard its weak and shaky rule.

Mullah Khomeyni once again wants to resort to deceit and fraud to stay a few more days on the pharaonic throne. But it has been proven that these are empty thoughts. The Iranian people, in a wave of revenge, are aiming at the mullahs in streets and alleys and are destroying the lives of the clergy in such a way that the mullahs are even afraid of their shadows. The true strugglers and revolutionaries who have now hoisted the banner of struggles and are victoriously advancing are becoming stronger and stronger each day.

The radio of the Mojahedin-e Khalq criticized the clerical regime and described the clergy as cowards, adding that to be able to prevent the voice of the Mojahedin to be heard and to (?stifle their shouts), the regime is jamming their voice. But the voice of this jamming is considered by the Iranian people to be the dying shouts of executioners. Jamming cannot silence the rage of the Iranian people. Jamming does not have the strength of prevention. Jamming is the last weapon of the regime [words indistinct]. The people are listening to antiregime radios (?with great interest) whether they are jammed or not.

The (?alert) people of Iran consider all the Khomeyni regime (?says) and all that is broadcast from the mullahs' radio to be stark lies. The regime has lost its stamina and these shouts, killings, (?dismissals) and purges are merely the last throes before (?inevitable) death. Revolutionary action will destroy you, the clergymen. The deceitful ways used by the mullahs have lost lustre even among the illiterate villagers, and now even elementary school children have understood and know that the life of the regime has ended and that one of these days this rotten (?and bigoted) regime should be buried. The fear of the mullahs is a sign of the strength of the (?struggling) Iranian people. [Words indistinct] so that the fall of the regime will be achieved sooner. Indifference will turn into shame later on.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL U.S. VISIT

JN291712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Amman -- The official Jordanian delegation that will accompany His Majesty King Husayn on his official visit to the United States left Amman this afternoon.

The delegation is comprised of Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; and Jordanian Ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, will join the delegation. The delegation was seen off at Amman airport by the chief chamberlain, ministers and officials.

A royal decree was issued appointing Finance Minister Salim Masa'idah as acting prime minister during Mudar Badran's absence. Another royal decree was issued appointing Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar as acting information minister and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs, as acting foreign minister during the absence of Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

AD-DUSTUR HAILS REAGAN'S VICTORY IN AWACS VOTE

JN300909 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 13

[Editorial: "For Reagan's Victory To Be Completed"]

[Text] What primarily concerns us in the approval of the AWACS deal is that the result has proved the U.S. President's ability, when he so desires, to ignore Zionist pressure groups, pursue a policy he deems suitable and strengthen ties with countries other than Israel.

The importance of the decision, notwithstanding the Zionist lobby's pressure inside and outside Congress, lies in the possible outcome of President Reagan's victory in the AWACS battle represented by a change in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East crisis, serving the process of achieving just and lasting peace in the region.

Israeli anxiety over approval of the deal is not concerned with the military aspect, because it knows that the delivery of the AWACS and other sophisticated equipment will take place only after 5 years. This is a long period, during which Israel can pursue its policy and plans to enforce a fait accompli on the region. What is obvious, however, from the emergency Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation and from statements by leaders is that Israel has begun to feel that the defeat of its supporters in Congress and their failure to cancel the deal marks the beginning of a new phase of U.S. pressure on Israel to force it to change its intransigent stand and make what is termed territorial and political concessions.

Of course, Israel will not stand idly by and succumb to this political defeat, but will exploit the deal to extort as many weapons, funds and pledges as it can from the United States to build up its military superiority -- the trump card which it can use at any time to again reshuffle the cards in the region and obstruct any settlement that does not guarantee its expansionist ambitions and objectives.

We welcome the success of any Arab state in obtaining more arms to strengthen its intrinsic power, because we believe that it serves the building up of unified intrinsic Arab strength.

However, we also hope that efforts will continue to further develop the new U.S. stand, enabling Washington to pursue an evenhanded policy outside the Camp David framework as well, with all parties, including the PLO and other countries, to reach a practical formula for a settlement of the Palestine question, guaranteeing the Palestinians right to return to their homeland, set up their independent state and exercise their national political rights.

We also hope that President Reagan's victory over the Zionist pressure groups and regaining control over U.S. foreign policy will mark the beginning of the effective role that the United States as a world power must play to stop continuous Zionist aggression inside occupied Arab territory and will expedite the practical steps to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Without all this, the victory will be useless.

AD-DUSTUR DISPATCH: ARAB-EGYPTIAN CONTACTS

JN291006 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 21

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Excerpt] Cairo -- Despite repeated denials by some Arab capitals, a reliable source in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said that President Husni Mubarak had received several Arab envoys and messages from Arab leaders, and that some Arab countries had received messages from the Egyptian president with regard to issues and questions preoccupying everyone's mind.

The same source asserted that these contacts were the direct cause for the cessation of the campaigns launched by the Egyptian information media against the Arab countries in order to create an appropriate atmosphere for objective and calm talks during the next stage. The essence of the Arab contacts can be summed up in the following points:

1. The desire of some Arab countries and President Husni Mubarak is to prevent the rift between Egypt and its Arab sisters from widening to the point of no return, particularly in the next stage, when it is expected that Egypt will be subjected to strong U.S.-Israeli pressure to pursue their policy and become a real extension of the aggressive military and political expansion against the Arab countries, whose results the Arabs and President Mubarak fear. We hope this will not take place.

The source said that Arab initiatives reflect a great deal of feeling about historical responsibility, which is above all sentiments and transient excitability.

2. Some Arab rulers entertain a realistic view that the new president is not completely responsible for the current Egyptian situation and that he is the heir to but not the originator of his heavy legacy. This situation makes it imperative to give President Mubarak ample time to retract statements he made that were dictated by this situation and the nature of pressures and commitments on him.

3. No Arab leader can rest at ease if President Mubarak unilaterally demands abrogation of the Camp David agreement, as this will entail Israeli reoccupation of the Swez Canal and the Sinai Peninsula and its oilfields, particularly as there is no alternative Arab plan to face such an eventuality. This is the subject of thorough study by Arab envoys and Egyptian officials.

VOL REPORTS ABU NIDAL KILLED IN 29 OCT CLASHES

NC300603 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Three persons were killed and others were wounded and the atmosphere grew tense in Burj al-Barajinah in the southern suburb of the capital last night following clashes between elements of the Amal movement and Palestinians belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- the General Command. The clashes expanded to include the Al-Awza'i area and various organizations were involved. At midnight, Abu Nidal [presumably Fatah dissident Mazin Sabri Banna] was found killed. Another member of the general command and an Amal member were killed in Al-Awza'i and several others were wounded on both sides. The clashes in which the Arab Deterrent Forces in the area intervened took place at night following a security meeting of the various leftist commands. An Amal barrier stopped a Palestinian car in Ruways locality. There was an argument followed by shooting. A Palestinian, nicknamed Castro, was hit in the legs and face. Another person called Abu Nidal was considered missing but at midnight he was found dead. A destroyed Palestinian car was found in Al-Awza'i.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S.-SAUDI AWACS DEAL

NC300930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Oct 81

["Press review"]

[Excerpts] This morning's local papers deal with various local, Arab and international issues and they focus attention on the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. Some papers consider the deal an Arab victory.

Under the headline "A Victory and a Responsibility," AN-NAHAR says: Two illusions have fallen with the AWACS deal. The first is the illusion of Israel's domination in the United States, and the second is the illusion of Arab inability in the United States. Two facts have also emerged with the conclusion of the deal. The first fact is the ability of the U.S. President and second fact is Saudi Arabia's position vis-a-vis the United States. What is now required from Saudi Arabia and the United States is a practical interpretation of the two facts in Lebanon and the Middle East, because Lebanon was the main reason for the emergence of the two facts, particularly that Lebanon has stated through its UN representative that the cease-fire is not a goal but that more is required.

Discussing the AWACS deal and its results, AL-ANWAR says: Following an emergency Cabinet meeting, Menahem Begin spoke of a great danger unlike anything Israel has faced since its inception. He was primarily speaking about the U.S. danger or the danger of U.S. awareness of its vital interests in the region. He actually fears the danger of peace and not that of war. He is afraid of Arab moderation, which he insists on describing as intransigence, because he wishes it were so or would remain so. Therefore, we can expect an Israeli military step with which Begin will start a war of Israeli security now that President Reagan has won a round in the war of U.S. security or rather after the AWACS battle has revealed differences in the U.S. and Israeli views on security in the Middle East.

AL-BAYRAQ considers the AWACS deal an arab victory. It says: Following Saudi Arabia's victory in the AWACS deal and the other offensive air weapons, it can be said that the Arab states have scored the first and biggest diplomatic and military victory in the United States afainst the Zionist lobby.

ASH-SHARQ discusses the visit of President Hafiz al-Asad to Bulgaria and the joint statement issued after the visit which condemns Israeli interference in Lebanon and supports reconciliation moves.

The paper also gives attention to the reaction to the AWACS deal as it concerns Saudi Arabia. It says: The U.S. Senate approval of the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia after its rejection by the U.S. House of Representatives, has confirmed the conviction of some officials and politicians that when the U.S. Administration decides to adopt a stand on any issue, the Zionist lobby cannot obstruct this stand.

MINISTER VIEWS AWACS DEAL AS U.S. POLICY CHANGE

NC301102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on the conclusion of the AWACS deal with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Defense Minister Joseph Skaf said: Despite all that is being said, the strong opposition which Israel manifested against the completion of the deal and the pressures it exercised through the Zionist lobby in Wahsington to prevent the approval of the deal and which were manifested in the sharp debate at the Senate and were reflected before in rejecting the deal by an overwhelming majority in the House bear witness that the Senate's approval of the AWACS deal is in the interests of the Arabs and not of Israel.

The defense minister added: Therefore, we cannot but welcome the result, hoping that this will be the first step that will place U.S. policy on the Middle East in its correct framework and restore to it some balance in the interests of Lebanon, in particular, and in the interests of the Arab right and against what Lebanon is being exposed to, in particular, and the region in general, especially from Israel's hostile and expansionist actions.

The defense minister cabled Saudi Monarch King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd, Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, congratulating them on the new Hegira year and praising the outcome of the AWACS deal.

SHAM'UN COMMENTS ON APPROVAL OF AWACS DEAL

NC291248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un made a statement today in which he described the campaign against the army and the government as constituting contempt for the values the government represents in Lebanon.

Sham'un described the U.S. Senate approval of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia as a victory for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY TO CLOSE TEMPORARILY

NC291309 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Australian Embassy in Beirut will close temporarily to avoid the possibility of reprisal by extremists following Australia's decision to participate in the Sinai multinational force. This was confirmed by the Australian foreign minister this morning, who pointed out that this in no way means breaking off diplomatic relations with Lebanon but just a temporary security measure. It has been learned that the four members of the Australian diplomatic mission have left for Damascus.

DETERRENT FORCES WITHDRAW FROM VARIOUS AREAS

NC291834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] There was surpise in the official and political circles this afternoon when Arab Deterrent Forces suddenly withdrew from the Jazzin area and handed their positions over to armed partisan elements in the following towns and villages: Jazzin, Qaytulah, (Dahr ar-Ramlah), (Mafraq Bkasin), Haytura and (Ishalta). This morning the Arab Deterrent Forces withdrew from the Dayr al-Mukhallis area and handed their positions over to armed elements.

AL-ASAD RETURNS; BULGARIAN VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

JN291605 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 29 Oct (SANA) -- His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at 1330 today at the end of an official and cordial visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The visit was successful in all spheres. The delegation which accompanied President al-Asad returned with him.

Before departing Sofia, a final closed session was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and was attended by the members of the Syrian and Bulgarian delegations.

At the end of this session, several agreements prepared by the Syrian-Bulgarian technical committees were signed. The agreements deal with following up on former and future cooperation in all fields.

The following documents were signed:

1. Agreement on consumer goods exchange from 1982-85;
2. Agreement for the exchange of scientific and technical experts for 1982-1983;
3. Agreement on the principles, bases and general rules for the establishment of joint ventures;
4. The general protocol for economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation

These documents were signed on the Syrian side by Dr 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister of state for planning affairs; and Dr Muhammad al-Atrash, minister of economy and foreign trade. On the Bulgarian side, the documents were signed by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov, and Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the committee for the Portection of the Environment. Yesterday, Minister of Industry Dr Husayn al-Qady and Minister of Agrarian Reform and Agriculture Hamid Musawkar signed cooperation protocols with their Bulgarian counterparts in their respective fields.

Following the signing of the agreements, President Hafiz al-Asad and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov left for Sofia Airport in an official motorcade, where an official and popular sendoff was accorded President Hafiz al-Asad.

At the conclusion of the visit President Hafiz al-Asad sent the following cable of greetings to Chairman Zhivkov:

While leaving your beautiful country, it gives us great pleasure to express our thanks and those of the Syrian Arab delegation for all the traditional warmth and hospitality we have been accorded.

We return home fully satisfied with the results of this visit and with good memories. We admire your great achievements and wish your friendly people, who welcomed us with sincere feelings and spontaneous cordiality wherever we went [sentence as received]. We sensed that these sentiments stem from the heart. We shall convey these sentiments to our people, on whose part we have brought you sincere feelings of friendship, greetings and good wishes.

Please accept, dear friend, our sincere wishes for happiness, long life and good health for yourself and more successes and achievements for the Bulgarian people.

A joint statement was issued on the visit and will be broadcast at 2030 today.

'POLITICAL SOURCES' ON 'UNCLEAR' U.S. POLICY

TA291943 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem say U.S. policy in the Middle East is unclear. These circles also note with concern remarks made by the U.S. President after approval of the AWACS deal. He said that the Saudi peace plan, known as the Fahd plan, could serve as a starting point for peace negotiations in the Middle East.

ENVOY TO U.S. RETURNING FOR CONSULTATIONS

TA291938 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to Washington Efrayim 'Evron will arrive in Israel Saturday 31 October for a series of consultations centering on the new development in the relations between Israel and the United States.

ARIDOR CALLS FOR INCREASED JEWISH SUPPORT

TA300715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has called on Jews of the world to increase their contribution to Israel in the wake of the approval of the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. Aridor was speaking last night in Jerusalem at the closing dinner of the President's Mission of the Keren Hayesod, United Israel Appeal. He pointed out Israel already spends 30 percent of its gross national product for defense and faces now a new threat from the Saudis.

[Begin Aridor recording] Saudi Arabia is a state which is still in a state of war with Israel. It is a state that is dedicated to the destruction of the State of Israel. It is a state that supports and gives money to the PLO and, of course, the sale of sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia means a new danger to Israel. We shall overcome this danger. We overcame the other dangers in the past and we know that the Jewish people here in Israel will overcome also this danger. [end recording]

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor. In making his appeal for more support, the finance minister pointed out that all the contributions of the Jew people in the 33 years of Israel's existence add up to Israel's current defense budget for 1 year.

AIR FORCE GENERAL ASSESSES AWACS THREAT

TA291137 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Reserves Brig Gen Yeshay'ahu Bareqet, who was formerly head of the Air Force Intelligence Branch, said this morning that AWACS in the possession of the Saudi Arabians would take away the Israeli Air Force's surprise capability and place it in an unprecedented situation.

In Brigadier General Bareqet's view, the Saudis will be able to use the aircraft in time of war over the Mediterranean several hundred kilometers west of the Israeli coast or in civil air lanes over Egypt. In this way the air force will be prevented from downing the AWACS and the Arabs would receive full information about Israel's actions and intentions.

There is no doubt that the Saudis will pass on the information they collect to eastern front countries and this will be used against Israel.

In peacetime the Arabs, via this aircraft, will receive a precise picture of air force training and alertness.

TWO MINISTERS OPPOSE PART OF CABINET STATEMENT

TA291119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, says that Ministers Hammer and Nisim dissociated themselves from the inclusion of the section of the government statement on the AWACS vote in which Prime Minister Begin read part of President Reagan's letter and expressed the hope that the promise given would be kept. In their opinion, this represented a sort of willingness for a too rapid appeasement of the Washington Administration.

Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said after the Cabinet session that the matter of the AWACS was serious for Israel from the aspect of the military risk, the security burden and the economic burden. He told our correspondent Arye Golan that friendship with the United States was important to us, but we must not turn our heads away from risks that have now accumulated. In his opinion, there is no need to begin negotiations with the United States about any sort of compensation for the sale of the aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

NEWSPAPER REACTIONS TO SAUDI AWACS VOTE

DAVAR: Fears Saudi Trend

TA300736 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The approval of the AWACS deal by the Senate has cleared the way for the Reagan Administration to nurture a new Middle East political trend, based on the eight-point plan of Amir Fahd, political observers in Jerusalem believe.

The feeling is that Israel is about to face a struggle with the United States, which will want to "push things ahead" in the region beyond the framework of the Camp David accords, while emphasizing its closer ties with Saudi Arabia.

This possible development will be the focal point of the upcoming contacts with the United States in the deliberations on strategic cooperation between Washington and Jerusalem. The deliberations will begin upon the arrival of Counselor Robert McFarlane in Jerusalem.

Some indication of what Israel is to expect on the level of relations with the United States could be ascertained yesterday, when President Reagan defined the Saudi plan as a "starting point." Even though he did not accept all eight points included in it, similar statements were heard from National Security Adviser Richard Allen as well.

MA'ARIV: Deal a 'Delusion'

TA291002 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Editorial: "After the Vote"]

[Text] The sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, together with various types of offensive equipment, does not become justifiable by the fact that President Reagan, in an obstinate, continuous effort, has succeeded in pushing the Senate into giving him its seal of approval for the deal.

Saudi Arabia has not ceased, in the wake of this vote, to be a country of weakened feudal despotism, and despite all Washington's efforts to put it in the forefront of the opponents of Soviet expansionism in the Middle East, it prefers to see itself in the role of the patron of Yasir 'Arafat, Moscow's favorite.

The risk the United States is taking by placing its most sophisticated equipment at the disposal of an unstable country -- and no one knows to whom it will appeal tomorrow -- has not decreased. The terrifying example of Iran, which bought unlimited weapons and equipment from the United States, then turned into the center of anti-American feelings in the area, is still as obvious to the deal's supporters as it was in the beginning.

President Reagan's claim that the sale of this advanced equipment to Saudi Arabia is good for Israel's security and for peace in the Middle East has not become less unrealistic after last night's vote.

The policy of relying on that broken reed called Saudi Arabia in planning the defense of the oil sources in the Middle East has not become more realistic just because of the fact that no small number of senators who initiated opposition to the sale reversed themselves in the end.

The U.S. Administration won its hard-fought victory. The president's personal steamroller achieved the results he wanted. However, the deal remains in the realm of a mistake, a delusion, a daydream.

All that was proved in the Senate yesterday was that the petro-dollars constitute an enormous influence in the development of U.S. foreign policy and, to the same extent, they are also a primary source of weakness. From now on Saudi Arabia can buy anything, anywhere in the world, because the U.S. example will affect other countries.

However, large arsenals filled with expensive weapons will not provide the answer to everything. They cannot replace the desire and willingness to use it against the right enemy at the right time.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentary

TA291036 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 7

[Erol Guiney commentary: "What We Must Do Now"]

[Text] A majority in the U.S. Senate, even a slim one, is a majority. Therefore, Saudi Arabia will receive equipment over the next few years that will represent a serious threat to Israel's security.

The way that majority was gained proves that in one of the two houses of Congress there is little trust in Saudi Arabia's leaders and their policy, while the other house previously voted against the deal by a decisive majority. This also proves that there is concern for Israel's security.

We must take advantage of this situation to try and obtain from the United States everything likely to balance, one way or another, the military advantages the deal will give Saudi Arabia.

We must also take advantage of this to make it clear that Saudi Arabia's current policy is far from moderate, as the U.S. Administration is describing it. In particular everyone must be shown that Prince Fahd's eight-point plan for a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute does not, in its current form, include any proposal concerning negotiations between Israel and its neighbors or making genuine peace between them.

With regard to this political campaign, we will have fewer inhibitions than we had in the fight against this deal, which guarantees the U.S. economy the jobs and petro-dollars it needs so badly.

## 'AL HAMISHMAR Criticizes Begin

TA290749 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Blow to Israel"]

[Text] The steamroller that has been used over the last few days by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to get the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia approved has been crowned with victory for the President. In fact, the majority was not given to the deal itself, but to preserving the prestige of Reagan, who had thrown his full weight and influence into getting that deal through. Indeed, Reagan has won and Saudi Arabia has obtained the most sophisticated weapons; the only loser is Israel. "The supply of AWACS to Saudi Arabia is the greatest danger to Israel," declared Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon last night, a few hours before the Senate vote. We can believe Sharon's remarks on this matter and so there is room to ask Sharon and Begin and the entire Govenrment of Israel: Why did they act with such indifference faced with the recruitment of support for the deal by the President. The excuse of "nonintervent'on" in the domestic affairs of the United States is not relevant, if this really is a question of the "greatest danger to the State of Israel," as the defense minister phrased it.

The prime minister's sin is that, when he visited Washington, at the center of the deliberations he put forward the program for "strategic cooperation" and tried to obtain achievements in that area and neglected the fight against the AWACS deal and even lowered his profile on that issue.

Together with our grave criticism of the Likud Government's blunder, we can only express our vigorous protect against the decision of the U.S. Senate and the policy of President Reagan, who gave preference to courting the rulers of Saudi Arabia to genuine concern for Israel's security. Reagan's claims that the deal is also for the "benefit of Israel" are basically debatable. Saudi Arabia is not only Israel's enemy, it also collaborates with such hotile countries as Jordan, Syria and Iraq. The information Saudi Arabia will be able to collect through the AWACS will serve not only Saudi Arabia, but could also reach other Arab countries.

The Likud Government's policy has gone bankrupt. What is the benefit of "strategic cooperation" when Washington will now supply equipment that will jeopardize Israel's security? President Regan claimed not long ago that Mr Begin had told him he was "not disturbed" by that deal. In view of the decision made by the U.S. Senate, we can say decisively that the majority of the people in Israel is very disturbed, both by the deal and by the Government of Israel's blunder.

## HA'ARETZ Reports 'Apprehension'

TA300743 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Apprehensions were evident yesterday in Jerusalem about the political ramifications of the AWACS deal on Saudi Arabia's standing in administration eyes.

Government sources yesterday pointed to statements made by President Reagan immediately after the deal's approval in favor of the Saudi "peace plan." They also noted remarks made by former President Nixon calling for an administration dialogue with the PLO.

Jerusalem hopes that Israel's stand in the face of administration pressures in the AWACS affair, and the weight given Israel in the Senate vote, will show President Reagan and his aides that they should be wary of putting forward political proposals that Israel is unable to accept because it views them as a recipe for its annihilation. There is no certainty, however, that this is how the administration will interpret the vote in the Senate. Political circles were wondering yesterday whether Reagan would take his victory as evidence of his ability to force Israel to accept stands it opposes.

Sources close to Mr Begin asserted yesterday that Israel will not initiate an approach to the administration for compensation following the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia. The sources underscored the passage in Reagan's letter to the prime minister promising to preserve Israel's "technological" superiority. Heretofore, the terminology used in this context was "qualitative advantage" or "military superiority."

According to these sources, Israel will await a U.S. initiative for the implementation of the president's assurance that Israel's technological and military edge will be maintained.

In the coming period the prime minister intends to focus the political struggle and Israel's information efforts in connection with the AWACS deal in an attempt to refute the arguments about Saudi Arabia's credibility and moderation.

BUNDESTAG OFFICIAL: RELATIONS 'NORMAL' WITH FRG

TA261830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Anne-Marie Wenger, the vice president of the Bundestag, has said relations between West Germany and Israel are back to normal following last summer's heated exchange between Prime Minister Begin and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Mrs Wenger today met Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem. Reporter Jack Katzenel asked her about Bonn's view of the Saudi peace initiative.

[Begin recording] [Wenger] No. No. I think the best way to reach any aim would be to go on with the Camp David process.

[Question] Now, do you think that West Germany will decide to sell tanks -- the Leopard tanks -- to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I am very convinced not.

[Question] Why are you so sure?

[Answer] This is no (?law). I am convinced my government and my parliament, they don't change the regulations about the areas with tension.

[Question] You mean that arms cannot be sold to these areas?

[Answer] I think so. [end recording]

'POLITICAL' TERMS BANNED FROM USE IN BROADCASTS

TA271100 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Report by Tali Bashan]

[Text] The terms "bank" or "West Bank" have been banned from television and radio broadcasts, according to an order issued by the Broadcasting Authority Executive. The decision was made in an unanimous vote yesterday, with the exception of two members on behalf of the Alignment who were absent from the meeting because they are currently overseas. These areas will from now on be called only Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

The decision was made in the wake of a request submitted by attorney Eliaqim Ha'etzni to the Broadcasting Authority management to stop using the term "bank" because of its political connotations. The director general of the Broadcasting Authority, Yosef Lapid, the director of the television, Yitzhaq Shim'oni, and the director of the news department, Tuviya Sa'ar, objected to the decision by the executive. They suggested that no decision be made about banning any terms and that they make do with a positive proposal to use the term "Judaea, Samaria and Gaza," since the term "bank" does not have any political significance in the public's view.

HA'ARETZ: PLANS MADE FOR MORE SETTLEMENTS

TA281033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] The Zionist Federation's Settlement Department has consolidated a comprehensive plan for increasing the Jewish population in the Judaea and Samaria settlements. According to the detailed plan which will be submitted to the government next week for approval, the Jewish population in the Judaea and Samaria settlements will rise from 20,000 today to 120,000 by 1985.

According to the program worked out by the head of the Zionist Federation Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles, the existing settlements will be expanded and a number of new ones will be set up. The object is to have 80 percent of the Jewish population in Judaea and Samaria living in urban settlements and about 20 percent in rural settlements.

Mr Drobles alluded to his program in yesterday's meeting of the Zionist Executive where settlement issues were discussed. He said that the government will have to endorse the Zionist Federation Settlement Department's proposal and allocate the necessary funds.

The Settlement Department director general, Yehuda Deqel, reported that the Jewish Agency is planning to set up six new settlements in the 'Arava in the coming years. The first settlement established in 'Arava will be kibbutz Lotan (Yahel B) of the Progressive Judaism Movement. Later kibbutz Elifaz will be erected (in the Timna' region) as well as another four settlements whose establishment is delayed due to financing problems. Mr Drobles noted that the new settlements in 'Arava will be designated mainly for new immigrants.

The Jewish Agency is also planning the establishment of five agricultural and communal settlements along the slopes of the Hebron Hills as well as additional settlements in the Besor district by the international border with Egypt. Mr Deqel pointed out that it intends to set up 15 new observation posts and four settlements in the Galilee and in Wadi 'Ara. The Zionist Federation (which is active only beyond the Green Line) is planning to set up another three settlements in the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Jordan valley.

The second head of the Settlement Department, Prof Ra'anan Weitz, said that the process of expanding the observation posts in Galilee and turning them into permanent settlements should be accelerated. According to him it is necessary to solve the problem of scarcity of water and land for agriculture by expanding the industrial and tourist types of settlements instead.

HA'ARETZ: PROBLEMS WITH WEST BANK AUTHORITY

TA290845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] Prof Menahem Milson's entry into the post of head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria is being accompanied by several problems that remain to be solved, mainly turning the personnel of the Military Government in the Command Headquarters of the region of Judaea and Samaria in Bet El and the various districts into civilians.

The Israeli headquarters officers, who are in fact the representatives of the government ministries in Judaea and Samaria and who head these ministries in the West Bank, are civilians, as are all those subordinate to them, and this is no problem.

Yesterday Military Government elements reported that many officers from the Military Government Headquarters in Bet El are refusing to leave the IDF and return to civilian life. Among them are officers in key posts whose presence is important now because of the transfer to a civilian administration.

Military Government elements recently appealed to several senior personnel (Arabs) in the Military Government with an offer to promote them to more senior posts and, in fact, it was proposed to them that they should head the apparatus in which they work (all of this with the goal of advancing the autonomy issue) but so far they have refused, mainly from fear of negative reactions by the West Bank population.

CULTURAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SIGNED WITH EGYPT

TA291822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Israel and Egyptian negotiators tonight signed an agreement on implementation of the cultural clause in the peace treaty. Just back from the signing ceremony is reporter Ruth Blaukopf.

[Blaukopf -- live in studio] Eighteen months after agreement was signed in principle to implement the cultural cooperation clause in the peace treaty, an executive program has been signed in Jerusalem between Israeli and Egyptian negotiators. Working in four subcommittees, the 11-man Egyptian and 23-man Israeli teams tonight signed practical agreements covering cooperation in health, education and research, culture, sport and broadcast communications. The main gist of these agreements is the exchange of experts, educationalists, scientists, archeologists and sportsmen between the two countries.

The next joint meeting on implementation of cultural relations is to be held in Cairo in Autumn 1983.

OAU CHAIRMAN URGES LIBYAN RESTRAINT IN CHAD

EA291528 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the OAU His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, today once again appealed to President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya to refrain from taking any action or pursuing any cause which might destabilize further the already fragile situation in Chad. The president told President al-Qadhdhafi that reports reaching him indicated that fighting was going among the various factions in Chad and that one of the leaders of the factions was allegedly receiving aid from Libya.

In a letter to the Libyan leader, the OAU chairman said he was gravely concerned bout the current situation in Chad. He reiterated that the OAU stood firmly by the resolutions on Chad, which clearly stated the OAU's unequivocal support for President Goukouni Oueddei as the head of the Transitional Government of Chad.

Noting that it has absolutely necessary that the OAU position on Chad should continue to be respected, President Moi referred to a letter written to him by President al-Qadhdhafi reaffirming his personal faith and that of the Libyan people to honor the Nairobi resolution which called on OAU member states to recognize the legitimate government in Chad headed by President Oueddei.

He said the unity of this continent required meticulous observance of the letter and spirit of the OAU Charter. Arrangements, President Moi said, were at an advanced stage for the assembling of a pan-African peacekeeping force to be sent to Chad. He said he expected that the troops will be transported to Chad in the near future.

EDEM KODJO DISCUSSES HASSAN COOPERATION, CHAD

LD291514 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 29 Oct (MAP) -- Secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr Edem Kodjo, left here Wednesday after a short visit to Morocco during which he was received by King Hassan II.

Before leaving, Mr Edem Kodjo said that despite the tension prevailing in the African north west, King Hassan II cooperated with the African organization so as to progressively reduce this tension and reestablish calm and serenity in the region.

Answering a question on the participation of African heads of state in the French-African summit scheduled for next November 3 and 4 in Paris and the strategy they are going to adopt, Mr Kodjo said that he was not to participate in this summit, adding this will be an opportunity for more consultations between heads of state of the North and the South and will mainly tackle the issue related to the new international economic order in the light of the recent Cancun summit. Mr Edem Kodjo said the summit will take place in a constructive atmosphere and that it will also deal with French-African cooperation.

The OAU secretary general dealt on the other hand with the results of the Cancun summit and expressed satisfaction that the North-South dialogue will be resumed.

Mr Edem Kodjo finally talked about the Chadian question stressing the "difficult" situation in this country and precised that the Organization of African Unity has taken all dispositions to send pan-African forces to Chad in the few coming weeks.

## ALGERIA

### BENDJEDID BEGINS TALKS WTIH YAR PRESIDENT

LD291444 Algiers APS in English 1034 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 29 Oct (APS) -- Algerian-Yemenite political talks started Wednesday evening in Algiers between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN secretary general, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

The president of the Arab Republic of Yemen arrived here yesterday afternoon on a visit of work and friendship.

This visit, he said, is an occasion to strengthen the links between our two peoples and our two revolutions. It is also an opportunity to develop the bilateral coopeation between our two countries. The prevailing situation in the Arab world will be examined as well, he concluded.

## LIBYA

### AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BENDJEDID

LD282118 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Oct (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution this evening received Abdelhamid Almuhayri and Lakhdar Ibrahimi, members of the Algerian FLN Central Committee. Almuhayri handed the leader of the revolution a message from President of the Algerian Republic Chadli Bendjedid.

## SUDAN

### NUMAYRI PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHAD, LIBYA, AWACS

JN291628 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Oct (SUNA) -- President Numayri asserted today he was aware that the Libyans were planning a coup against Goukouni Oueddei.

Addressing a press conference today attended by foreign and local press and news agency correspondents, the president said: As you know, Goukouni's Council of Ministers was scheduled to meet yesterday to make a decision on the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad. But Libya learned about this and dispatched its second strong man 'Abd as-Salam Jallud to Ndjamena to carry out a quick coup which, I believe, has not succeeded.

The president said: As usual, Libya is claiming everything is normal in Chad and France is interfering in order to occupy Chad. When we met in Lagos and at other conferences concerning Chad, Libya made similar claims. When France withdrew from Chad, Libya claimed Sudan was planning to occupy Chad and Egypt and Sudan were planning to occupy that African country. The Libyans are now claiming the United States, Egypt and Sudan are planning to occupy Chad.

Presdient Numayri said Libya's many claims do not deceive anyone. Why would Sudan want to occupy Chad, he asked. He added: How could we ever allow ourselves to contemplate spending large sums of money to occupy Chad which is a desert country. Sudan has vast desert areas that are larger than Chad itself.

The president said: The Libyan claims are mere childish tactics by Libyan Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He behaves like a child crying over a candy bar. Al-Qadhdhafi is shouting and screaming that France, Sudan, Egypt and the United States are coming. This is how Al-Qadhdhafi is. We do not want anything from Chad. All we want is for the colonel to withdraw his forces from Chadian territory and to adhere to the OAU resolutions on this subject.

President Numayri said the African countries are urging Al-Qadhdhafi to pull out of Chad now that they have found the means to finance the dispatch of peace-keeping African forces to Chad. The president said: Many African countries have expressed their readiness to send forces to Chad. French President Francois Mitterrand also announced in Mexico that France is ready to finance and support the joint African forces in Chad. The United Nations also supports this move with all the means in its power. As you know, when I met with President Mitterrand's envoy here in Khartoum, I spoke about the need to take immediate action, because I was certain the Libyans were planning a coup against Goukouni.

Referring to Libya's attitude on Chad and its rejection of the African demand for Libyan withdrawal from Chad, President Numayri said: Libya is always fumbling. We all know Libya is behind Acyl Ahmat when he says we do not want African forces in our country. Acyl will also claim he is the ruler of Chad and he has the right to do what he likes, including asking the Libyan forces to remain in the country.

It is out of my awareness of the entire situation, President Numayri said, that I called on all African countries and the major powers to be alert to what is happening in that African country and to exert full pressure on the Libyan colonel to withdraw from Chad as quickly as possible.

In the press conference today, President Numayri once again called for imposing African and international sanctions on Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in order to make him withdraw from Chad. He called on Western countries to immediately stop dealing with the colonel, in particular to stop buying Libyan oil, because the colonel uses all Libyan oil revenues to buy sophisticated Soviet weapons to invade countries like Chad and later on Sudan, Egypt and others. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi is also stirring up trouble in a number of other African countries.

President Numayri also renewed his appeal to the African states to sever their diplomatic relations with Libya, especially since these states previously announced that they will not attend next year's OAU conference. He also called on these states to adopt a prompt and unified stand on their relations with Libya and to close their embassies in Tripoli to make Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi change his childish conduct and so that the Libyan people can get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi and find a more reasonable and prudent man to lead Libya.

The president stressed that Sudan, while watching what has happened and what is happening in its area, will be completely vigilant and will call on people to be more alert to what is happening and what the colonel may undertake against Sudan. In fact, he said, we know him better than he knows himself.

Yesterday we heard Damascus radio claim Libya has no evil intentions toward Sudan. Syria says this at a time when it has prepared forces to support the colonel against Sudan. This, he added, shows their political and military naivety.

President Numayri warned Syria, Libya, the PDRY and other Arab countries about the consequences of their conduct and said that Sudan is not lenient, but strong and cohesive and understands the methods of war. When Sudan decides to wage war, he said, it will enter into it and carry it out in the manner it wants. The president added: I have said this before, I said it when we fought against the greatest world empire of the last century, that is, Britain, which used to believe that no state in the world could penetrate what was called the British Square [murabba'], which was in fact an advanced war plan used in both defense and offense. We were able to penetrate and triumph over this Square. The commander who did this was not a military college graduate, but an officer from rural Sudan. You know him; his name is 'Uthman Daqnah.

President Numayri said: Syria, Libya and the PDRY do not (?know) this. However, we know every step they make. This means, as the president indicated, that Sudan is ready for war and will be ready for it at any time.

He stressed that Libya does not intend to get out of Chad and said: This is what made me ask the world, including African countries, to begin immediately imposing sanctions on Libya.

President Numayri referred to Libya's hostility along Sudan's borders and its conspiracies against him. In this respect, he said the Libyans have used several methods such as placing their forces on our western borders and shelling our villages with their planes 2 months ago. He added that they are continuing their aggression.

The president also accused Libya of employing agents inside Sudan by financing two secret armies, one working to destroy Sudan's economy while the other is carrying out terrorist operations. It is supplying them with bootstraps in the form of things like radios which have been sent to Sudan. Some of these persons, who were trained for this and had recorded [word indistinct] the Libyan conspiracy which covered assassination attempts against the state's leaders including the president of the republic.

Asked about his expectations concerning the development of the situation in Chad, the president said the Chadian people are against the Libyan presence on their territory. The Libyans, who know this very well, however, claim their invasion took place at Chad's request. When, sometime ago, the Chadian Government decided in favor of the withdrawal of the Libyan forces, Libya quickly placed its man, Acyl Ahmat, at the top so he could ask the Libyan forces to stay. This is why we should be alert and prepared because we realize that if Libya succeeds, it will work to escalate matters toward Sudan and Egypt, too.

Asked about the truth of the information or claims which say that Hissein Habre, the commander of the forces of the north, is operating from within Sudanese territories, the president said he has no knowledge of this. There are, however, some common tribes on the borders of Sudan and Chad, and any operation here and there through the borders will have its consequences. It is most probably true that Hissein perhaps depends on some of the sons of these common tribes, particularly since there are some 2 million Chadians in Sudan not all of whom are refugees but are citizens. Some of these have formed secret organizations for struggling against Libya. They have called for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces and say Chad must be for the Chadians. This call has found a large response among the Chadian people.

On whether Sudan will dispatch units to participate in the African peace-keeping forces in Chad, President Numayri stressed that Sudan will not participate in these forces.

President Numayri said Sudan is ready to pay the expenses of one of the African forces which will be sent to Chad, such as a Togo force, regardless of the extent, because this will be more beneficial to us since we are already paying similar expenses for our forces which are stationed on the borders.

On whether Sudan intends to continue calling for the convening of the forthcoming African summit anywhere other than Tripoli because Libya continues to refuse to withdraw its forces from Chad, President Numayri stressed that Sudan will continue with its moves on this course. His excellency expressed Sudan's readiness to have this conference meet in Khartoum and that the presidency of this conference will be left to another African head of state chosen by the Africans.

President Numayri praised the Saudi patience while waiting for the U.S. constitutional organs to approve the AWACS. He also praised President Reagan's efforts which led to the approval of the deal. He stressed that this approval is in itself a gesture emphasizing that we are intimate friends against the enemies of the Free World; namely, the communists, who want to colonialize us once again and to forcibly impose their presence in our region.

He also praised the democratic methods in the Free World. He described the European demonstrations against the nuclear bomb as a confirmation of the real democracy that is prevailing in that world because neither the Eastern bloc states nor Arab states like Syria and Libya would allow such demonstrations.

Asked his opinion about the meeting between Prince Fahd and FRG Chancellor Schmidt and their announcement that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is walking along the path of peace, the president said: Prince Fahd's initiative, together with what Egypt has achieved, can be a solid basis for Arab solidarity. I believe the approval expressed by Prince Fahd and Chancellor Schmidt of Husni Mubarak's peace policy is very encouraging because we in Sudan are always ready to work for Arab solidarity. If we succeed in getting these two actions together in one peace plan, that will be a great accomplishment, especially since the PLO has agreed to Fahd's plan. This means there will be no objection to it because Egypt itself has asked the United States and Israel to accept the PLO's participation in the peace negotiations.

The president stressed that Sudan is very happy about the Saudi-FRG statement and said he hopes all will follow this line. He also hopes the other Arab countries will understand and support what has happened.

Regarding the U.S. armament of Sudan, President Numayri said: The United States has not given us any additional arms. We requested arms 2 years ago, but Washington said it wanted to make sure first that the development aid given to us was spent correctly. This has been confirmed.

The president added: We then drew up a joint program to supply us with $130 million worth of arms within a 1 year. However, Libya's escalation of the Chadian problem and its air raids on our border villages prompted Washington to expedite the arms shipments, especially after it had confirmed what we said about Libyan intentions.

President Numayri announced that Sudan has started to receive from the United States such weapons as troop carriers. The United States is also helping Sudan put back into service its MiG aircraft and has agreed to supply it with 60A.M. [as received] tanks. This is a good gesture by Washington, he said.

The president pointed out that the United States does not give Sudan more weapons than it requests. This is because U.S. policy is based on not giving any country weapons for aggression, unlike the USSR which is giving some countries large quantities of arms to use aggressively. Libya is not the first country to commit aggression. Other African countries have committed aggression as soon as they have received Soviet arms and backing.

Asked about the type of aid Sudan receives from Saudi Arabia, President Numayri said Saudi aid to Sudan is not a new thing. Sudan is getting enormous aid in all fields, he said. He added: Through Saudi aid, Sudan was able to purchase trucks and other vehicles from Germany [as received], C-130 aircraft from Washington, other aircraft from Germany and Canada and weapons from Italy. The Saudis also gave us $150 million to invest in development projects or any other project we deem suitable. Therefore, if the Libyans continue to pressure us and threaten our border, we will use this aid to buy weapons.

On whether the IMF has asked Sudan to raise prices of some basic consumer products as a condition for providing it with assistance, the president said he had received a report from the finance minister on the progress of the negotiations with the IMF. An agreement will be signed soon which will probably deal with suspending subsidies for some luxury commodities because this would help push our programs forward and enable us to balance our payments in a short time.

Asked whether he believes problems will result from the suspension of subsidies of some basic commodities in accordance with the policy of [word indistinct], the president said he does not think so because the government, when it wants to adopt something, does so after consulting all the political organizations in the country, which is not the way it is done in some other countries.

President Numayri criticized the attitude of some foreign journalists who recently visited Sudan and reported that they had heard in hotel lounges that Sudan has begun to collapse. You can now judge whether these claims are true. President Numayri gave as an example a NEWSWEEK correspondent who wrote four bad articles on Sudan. Our message to him is: We are practicing democracy in Sudan and he can visit Sudan again if he would like to.

In reply to a question on the date the new People's Assembly will be set up, President Numayri said work has started on this and the constitution stipulates the formation of this assembly during a period of 60 days from the date of the dissolution of the previous assembly.

Asked whether he will appoint a prime minister after the formation of the new assembly, the president said this depends on the president of the republic. He is the person who makes any decisions. He has his ministers with whom he consults, hears their opinion and discusses affairs with them. We believe what is taking place in our country is far better than in any other democratic regime in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EGYPT, LIBYA, ERITREA

NC291142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has praised the wise decision made by President Husni Mubarak not to answer the information campaigns by the Arabs and said that clearing the Arab atmosphere is a dire and strong Arab demand and that by its position and weight Egypt has strengthened the Arab struggle.

He said: Sudan is continuing to seek the achievement of Arab solidarity, but we must know this is not as simple as some think but it needs patience and calm to utilize the circumstances leading to this goal.

He added that through its commitments to the questions of the Arab nation, Sudan will always be prepared to carry out every required effort whether at the level of initiatives, bilateral contacts or within the framework of the Arab League to achieve victory for the Arab cause.

On Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's message to President Mubarak, Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak stressed that it has no connection at all with the expected Arab summit conference, but it deals with the exchanges of views and information as agreed by the two presidents concerning the region's security affairs. The message also dealt with the integration process between the two countries in various fields, particularly at this important turning point.

He noted that he agreed with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on the need to maintain the monthly contacts between Egypt and Sudanese ambassadors and to send the diplomatic reports from the Egyptian and Sudanese ambassadors to the foreign ministries in the two countries.

To a question about the situation on the Chadian-Sudanese border, Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak said: Previously Sudan had been increasingly alarmed by the possibility of a Libyan invasion of Sudan because of the huge military concentrations along Sudan's western border, particularly after Libya established airfields some kilometers from the border and brought in modern aircraft. Sudan was happy when Libya declared that it will withdraw its army from the Sudanese border and that it will cease its military air operations. Sudan officially declared that it is happy about this.

He said: We hope Libya will implement its declaration because Sudan had repeatedly said in Africa and elsewhere that it denounces wars and advocates political solutions to any African problem so that the continent might not be a center of war and tragedy.

The Sudanese foreign minister said his country has no problems with Libya and its relations with Libya were good until the two countries differed on Chad. Sudan believes a solution of Chad's problem cannot be achieved unilaterally but through the auspices of the OAU which alone is capable of achieving national unity in Chad.

The Sudanese minister denied Moscow's allegations about combat preparations along the Sudanese border and said Sudan will not go beyond its border and will not commit the mistake of going beyond its borders, an action which Sudan is opposing.

On the Eritrean question, he said his country believes the Eritreans should reach a joint formula for unifying their ranks and halting the bloodshed, because this is the main principle providing a suitable ground for achieving a settlement.

Asked about the danger of the Libyan-South Yemeni-Ethiopian pact to Sudan, he said: This axis is of no concern to us, because our relations with Ethiopia are sound and good. We are fully confident Ethiopia will not carry out any hostile action against the Sudan. Sudan's relations with its neighbors and fraternal countries are based on firm principles of mutual respect and commitment, non-interference in the domestic affairs of the other states and rejection of any foreign interference.

He noted: Sudan has declared and repeats now that the ideological differences between us and Ethiopia are not harmful as long as the relations between the two countries are founded on firm bases serving their mutual interests for achieving the aspirations of their peoples for progress. He said: We do not regard Libya's activity in any country as meaning that that country has become an enemy of the Sudan.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 29 October carries a service message noting that this interview with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak was with the Arabic-language newspaper Cairo AL-AKHBAR.]

## ETHIOPIA

### ETHIOPIA, LIBYA PLAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

EA292024 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The provisional military Government of socialist Ethiopia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have signed documents for the establishment of joint economic activities to implement the cooperation agreement the two sides concluded last June.

The areas of joint cooperation include industry, agriculture and mining, for which the necessary legal and organizational structures have been created.

The agreements were signed by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, Comrade Tesfaye Tilahun, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Mines and Energy; and Comrade Bekele Tamirat, permanent secretary of the Ministry of State Farms, on the Ethiopian side; and by Comrade (Muhammad Tahir Siyala), general manager of the Libyan Arab foreign investment company, on the Libyan side.

## SOMALIA

### SOMALI COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS CONFERENCE

NC282045 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 28 Oct 81 p 7

[Message sent by the Somali Communist Party to the conference of communist and workers' parties of the Mediterranean and the Middle East -- date, place not given]

[Text] In view of the difficult struggle, Somali communists are waging in their country, they were not able to send a delegation to the conference of communist and workers' parties of the Mediterranean and the Middle East held last month.

The Somali Communist Party sent greetings to the conference, in which it stressed:

"Comrades, your conference is taking place at a time when imperialism and reaction are intensifying their conspiracies and clumsy maneuvers to achieve an aggressive international strategy to sabotage and undermine the struggle of the peoples of the world for liberation, peace, democracy and socialism.

"As part of its repulsive strategy, international imperialism and the area's reactionary forces, by utilizing internal reactionary forces, succeeded in diverting the course of the progressive social and political change achieved by Somalia's liberation movement. Thus, Somalia's current regime has transformed itself into a shameless agent serving imperialist plans for regaining sovereignty in the area and inhibiting the democratic struggle for liberation in the area.

"Betraying the social conquests of the Somali people and implementing the great political-strategic plan for imperialism's attack in the area, the regime of the puppets has offered to the Pentagon strategic bases (in Berbera, Kismayu, Mogadishu and so forth).

"The establishment of an imperialist base in Somalia constitutes a sellout of the independence and sovereignty of the Somali people, creates a serious threat to international peace and detente and the area's stability and constitutes an open threat to all democratic and progressive forces in the area and of the world in general.

"The pro-imperialist policy of the regime has repercussions on the country's economic and social conditions. The people's economic situation has deteriorated; unemployment, hunger and sickness have become a common phenomenon in the country.

"Using an oppressive mechanism with the help of the imperialists' and the area's oppressive mechanisms, the regime in the political field strikes at the patriotic forces and the patriotic elements which are courageously waging a struggle against it.

"Thus, it is clear that the imperialists and reaction have caused the Somali regime to undermine democratic and socio-economic changes in the area and to sabotage revolutionary changes taking place in socialist Ethiopia.

"Within these conditions in the country and the deepening of general contrasts between the working masses and the patriotic-progressive forces on the one hand and the ruling class of the imperialist forces and reaction on the other, the appearance of the Somali Communist Party, a Marxist-Leninist party, has become historically objective so that Somali Communists can fulfill their historic mission and undertake the responsibility for guiding the struggle of the broad masses for liberation, peace, democracy and socialism.

"Considering the nature of the Somali people's current struggle for the toppling of the regime, the liquidation of the imperialist bases and the establishment of a democratic populist government in the country, it has become necessary for the Somali Communist Party to wage an armed struggle together with the other patriotic and democratic forces.

"For this reason, the Somali Communist Party has participated in the establishment of the Somali Democratic Liberation Front, together with other progressive and patriotic parties and social organizations, as a political organ which will achieve the goal of the Somali people's current struggle.

"The other duty of the communists in the course of the struggle should be to build a stable base for the Somali Communist party and to strengthen Marxist-Leninist ideology inside society.

"Comrades, international imperialism and reaction are multiplying their efforts to fulfill their aggressive international strategy, they have promulgated a new military doctrine hostile to international peace, detente and social progress of the world's peoples and they are constantly fomenting tension and cold war.

"In the Middle East, imperialism and Zionism concocted the Camp David agreement, with the blessings of Arab reaction, as a means to subjugate the Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle for social progress and to bury the national rights of the Palestinian people.

"In the Gulf and Indian Ocean areas, the U.S. military presence, which is fraught with the danger of intervention in other peoples' affairs and even of armed intervention, is steadily expanding. It is for this reason that the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force is being completed. In Afghanistan, with the help of reactionary regimes in the area and Chinese hegemonism, U.S. imperialism continues its aggressive barbarian acts to undermine the Afghani peoples' gains. In South Africa, with the unprecedented help of the imperialist forces, the racist regime has completely denied the Namibian people's right for independence and freedom and has escalated an aggressive war against Angola.

"In the Mediterranian zone, the U.S. aggressive fleet destabilizes the area's peace, encourages Zionist Israel to constantly wage war against Lebanon, denies the democratic solution of the Cypriot problem and lays down plans for intervention against the Libyan revolution. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism supports the area's antipopular regimes and conspires to strike at the struggles of the people for democracy and social programs in Morocco, Tunisia, Greece and Turkey.

"Comrades, in the face of all these machinations, sabotage and aggressive wars of intervention, whose aim is to foil and stop the wheel of history, which is turning toward socialism, it is objectively necessary for communists and all progressive and Democratic forces to intensify their struggle and deepen the anti-imperialist struggle in every part of the world.

"The Somali Communist Party unreservedly supports the agenda, discussions and documents of the conference and assures you that together with all other communist and workers' parties it will implement the conference's resolutions.

"Comrades, we comradely request the participants to this significant conference to support the just struggle of the Somali people for democracy and social progress and condemn the imperialist military presence in Somalia.

"The Somali Communist Party comradely requests the brotherly parties at the conference to help publish the material of our party and of the Somali Democratic Liberation Front in your party organs and in the organs of social organizations."

[Signed] Abdurahman Aidid Ahmed, secretary general of the Somali Communist Party Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT URGES WEST NOT TO SUPPORT BARRE

EA281254 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, read by Sulayman Dahir Afqarshe]

[Text] A communique released by the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] states that the front recently has intensified its struggle against the terrorist bloodthirsty regime of Mogadishu.

On political affairs, the DFSS successfully united the different groups opposed to the terrorist regime under one front, sworn to destroy the terrorist regime.

On the military side, the DFSS forces have continued to achieve major victories on the battlefield against that regime. Hundreds of its soldiers are deserting and joining the front's forces. This, of course, (?weakens) that regime [words indistinct] whose forces are in the [words indistinct].

It is, therefore, not propaganda to say that the regime is fearful. This fact needs no proof. The recent cries by Siad Barre himself and his so-called minister of information are proof of this.

It is the custom today for Third World dictators always to claim that they are opposed to socialism or that socialist forces are going to invade them whenever they are faced with internal problems. This is to ploy used to deceive the world and also to obtain foreign aid.

This cheap propaganda has two aims -- first, to get assistance from the Western nations, which always support minority rule governments that claim to be opposed to communism and second, to divert the attention of the masses from the prevailing situation in the country and the masses' questions of how and where this problem originated. When the masses rise, the present rulers turn the existing problems into foreign made ones.

However, this type of propaganda, meant to keep them in power, will not succeed. Therefore, the issue here is that this armed struggle being waged in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] by the Somali people cannot be related to problems between Somalia and its African [word indistinct].

In addition, the only political relations this front has with other people is the fact that this front shares equally the hatred of the masses and totally rejects the rule of banditry.

The front is not aligned with any foreign state.

Siad Barre alone can blame himself for forcing the majority of the people to defend human rights, the rights of a Somali in his country and his own Constitution.

We, the DFSS, do not understand at all what has forced the Western nations to (?back) the dying rule which is being opposed by its own masses. We are bitter about this because we want to restore human rights in Somalia and we reject support for the SDR by the Western nations so that the regime might remain in power longer.

Aid to the present regime can cause the following. First, the present rulers will have a longer period in power and, therefore, will continue to suppress (?human rights), also continuing with what they have been doing. Secondly, the present ruler will continue with his ugly policy of killings, causing sufferings to the masses and denying them their rights. Any aid given to the present regime will escalate the war and bring bloodshed to Somali territory. So, the Somali people will continue to fight to liberate themselves. Any aid given to Siad Barre will strengthen his position, possibly to wage war and struggle in East African countries, in order to remain in power. Any aid to the present regime will allow that regime, which is not wanted by its people, to remain in power. Such aid will spoil the interests and the dignity of the Western nations in this region.

Therefore, the DFSS calls upon the Western nations and those who work on behalf of the Western nations in security affairs not to assist the dictatorial regime known internationally and in diplomatic circles as opportunist and as being full of traitors.

Therefore, the DFSS calls upon the Western nations to realize that aid to Siad Barre is a step toward crippling the needs and objectives of the Somali people. Any aid to Siad Barre will spoil the Western nations' mutual interests with the Somali people.

The front is demonstrating and informing all tht it is a national organization, pledged to return democracy and freedom to the Somali people.

On foreign policy, the DFSS believes in a neutral, nonaligned policy and declares that it will never interfere with or support any foreign nation.

The DFSS calls upon all foreign nations to get out and to exercise neutrality concerning the problems of Somalia. They should not interfere militarily or politically by providing aid to the dictatorial Mogadishu regime.

## CHAD

### GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS OF COUP D'ETAT

AB291641 Paris AFP in French 1602 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad, headed by Goukouni Oueddei, in Ndjamena on Thursday strongly denied rumors of a coup d'etat fomented by Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat and Libyan forces.

In a communique, GUNT condemned this lie aimed at creating disorder within the government. This denial follows foreign reports to the effect that troops of the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Mr Acyl, supported by Libyan forces, entered the Chadian capital on Wednesday.

### Calm Prevails in Ndjamena

AB291729 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 29 Oct 81

[By AFP special correspondent Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] chaired by Goukouni Oueddei on Thursday in Ndjamena categorically denied rumors of a coup d'etat staged by Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat with the assistance of Libyan troops.

In an official statement, the GUNT denounced such lies aimed at stirring up disorder within the government.

On Wednesday evening, reports from foreign countries announced that with the support of Libyan armored vehicles, troops from Acyl's Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] had marched into Ndjamena. The same sources announced that there had been great tension in the Chadian capital for several days and that President Goukouni's whereabouts was unknown.

Yet for the third time in 3 days, the Chadian head of state held talks on Friday in Ndjamena with Libyan second in command Major Jallud.

Newsmen saw the Chadian head of state see his visitor off in front of the presidency after embracing him. Goukouni was accompanied by GUNT Vice President Kamougue Wadal Abdel Kader, Acyl and Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said.

No information was given on the subject of these talks which, according to Major Jallud, fell within the framework of periodic relations between the two brother countries.

The Libyan second in command, who left Ndjamena for Tripoli on Thursday afternoon, said during his stay in Chad that France's decision to impose the inter-African peacekeeping force on Chad is interference in the internal affairs of Chad.

Major Jallud reasserted in an interview on Chadian national radio that Libya entered Chad at the request of the GUNT. The day the government asks us to leave, we will do so, he added.

The Libyan second in command did not comment on France's decision to give logistic aid to GUNT. He, nevertheless, pointed out that the Chadian Government is free to call on any country to help it.

For his part, during a brief interview with the AFP special envoy, Acyl Ahmat vehemently denied accusations against him. Since Monday, he asserted, the day of my return from Washington, I have been staying with President Goukouni. Before speaking of tanks in the street, one must at least have seen them.

Complete calm prevailed in Ndjamena on Thursday. Libyan soldiers were not seen and no troop movement was observed. However, tension was visible among the people who, more than ever before, fear an attack by Libya and a return to civil war.

According to different witnesses, this concern has increased since the middle of October when new clashes between soldiers of Acyl's CDR and those of the first army of Chadian Interior Minister Abba Said were reported.

Simultaneously, fighting took place at Dourbali -- 150 km from Ndjamena -- and at Mongo, a prefecture of 10,000 inhabitants in central Chad, which is 500 km from the capital.

The inhabitants of Ndjamena reportedly were worried by the fighting which allegedly has been violent even though no details of casualties were given.

Major Jallud's arrival, which resulted in an important deployment of troops in Ndjamena on Monday, has increased this latent fear and has caused much panic. Several inhabitants, fearing new clashes, immediately left for Kousseri -- a northern Cameroon town -- situated opposite Ndjamena on the other side of the Chari River.

Several reliable witnesses report the presence of four Soviet-made tanks around the runway at the airport.

The parachute company of the Chadian Army, which was at the airport, thought it was a Libyan military occupation. It immediately took positions at strategic spots, ready to open fire. The misunderstanding was, however, immediately resolved. The fears of the population were heightened, at the same time, by the explosion of two shells dating from the civil war in 1980. This detonation was ordered by the Chadian defense minister at the insistence of French doctors. The shells were endangering the Ndjamena maternity hospital where they were operating.

CHAD FORMALLY ASKS LIBYA TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

AB300720 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Chad has formally asked Libya to withdraw its troops, stationed here since December last year at the governments request, it was announced here today.

A government statement, issued during the night following yesterday's cabinet meeting, said that the withdrawal should be total and immediate from (the capital) Ndjamena and Chari-Baguirmi, a prefecture (administrative region) spreading over 300 kms (185 miles) south from Ndjamena.

Libyan troops first moved into Chad -- Libya's southern neighbour -- at the end of last year to help President Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional Government (GUNT) crush insurgent forces led by rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

A ministerial committee had been appointed to reach an agreement with Libyan authorities on a Libyan withdrawal from the rest of Chad by the end of the year, the statement said.

The pan-African peacekeeping force and the Integrated National Army (ANI) will progressively take possession of positions previously occupied by Libyan forces, it added.

## AFP Examines Request

AB300915 Paris AFP in French 0836 GMT 30 Oct 81

[By AFP special correspondent Bernard Degiobbi]

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Eleven months after the end of the civil war in Chad, President Goukouni Oueddei has pushed Libya to the wall by demanding, on Thursday night, the total withdrawal of Libyan troops from all Chadian territory, observers note in Ndjamena.

This total and immediate withdrawal from Ndjamena and the Chari-Baguirmi district (an area situated 300 kms south of the capital) must take effect by 31 December throughout the entire territory, according to the official statement issued on Friday morning by the government, following a cabinet meeting.

Libyan authorities will be consulted to implement the modalities for the withdrawal of their troops jointly with a Chadian ministerial commission set up for this purpose.

The demand for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops has been expected since France announced on 27 October that it would give logistic aid to President Goukouni. This aid was discussed on Thursday, following the visit to Ndjamena of the Libyan number two man, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, and rumors, which were quickly denied, of a coup attempt by Libya in Chad.

This 3-day visit of Major Jallud, which took place immediately after the announcement of the French aid, was interpreted by many Chadian politicians as a warning from Libya. The dispatching of Libyan forces (especially the appearance of tanks at the airport) to welcome the number two Libyan was a test -- the Libyans wanted both to show their power and to evaluate the resistance of the Chadian president.

However, at the end of the discussions held between President Goukouni Oueddei and Major Jallud, a reliable source close to the presidency -- revealed on Thursday evening that the Chadian leader did not give in to his host, without, however, showing any optimism.

It is generally felt among informed sources in Ndjamena that President Goukouni once again proved to be a clever politician. Not being able to prejudge Libya's reaction to Chad's request for a total withdrawal of its troops, observers note that the Chadian head of state has always known how to pull the alarm signal at the right time.

Evidently, when he felt he had been cornered by the Libyan forces, who had reinforced their military position around the capital in mid-October after the fighting at Mongo (central Chad), Goukouni asked for the French assistance. This resulted in President Mitterrand's request at the Cancun summit to immediately set up a pan-African force to guarantee peace in Chad.

Observers note again that this Libyan reinforcement was the direct result of the presence of soldiers from Hissein Habre's armed forces of the north [FAN] in the eastern part of the country around Guereda where, in mid-September, violent fighting took place between the FAN and members of the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Acyl Ahmat, the Chadian foreign minister, supported by Libyan troops.

It is noted by a reliable source in Ndjamena that President Goukouni always kept in mind that maintaining peace in Chad could only be done through the simultaneous neutralization of Libya and Sudan, the former being accused by Chad of supporting Hissein Habre's forces.

The Chadian head of state, it was pointed out in Ndjamena, progressively extended his authority over the country during the last 11 months. He avoided offending Colonel al-Qadhdhafi right up to the point when he demanded the withdrawal of Libyan troops. This prudent attitude caused people to describe him as pro-Libyan at the start of his presidency of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT].

This impression was further strengthened last June in Nairobi, after the OAU summit, when the Chadian president opposed an open condemnation of the Libyan presence in Chad, despite his support for the setting up of a neutral pan-African force.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT -- Jean-Baptiste Laokole, former Chadian ambassador to Zaire, left Zaire for good yesterday after 7 years service. The Chadian diplomat now will represent his country in Ethiopia. [Text] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 24 Oct 81 AB]

## IVORY COAST

### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

AB291706 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 32

[Communique issued in Abidjan on 29 October following the 27 October meeting between Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny and members of the Political Bureau and the party Steering Committee]

[Text] Looking relaxed, fresh and smiling, President Houphouet-Boigny, president of the party, appeared before the party cadres on Tuesday, 27 October, at 1600 despite his tiredness caused by recent malaria attacks which forced him to stay in bed the past few weeks and to cancel his trip to the Cancun summit where his presence was much expected.

The members of the Political Bureau and of the Steering Committee were very happy to see their guide once again and they welcomed him with thunderous applause. Thus, they demonstrated their loyalty and unflinching commitment to the father of the nation.

Opening the meeting, President Houphouet-Boigny indicated that it would be devoted to:

--The recent Cancun conference on the North-South dialogue.

--The international "crisis" and the country's economic and financial situation.

--The problems of training in the service of development.

--Aid to the peasants and the return to the land.

On the first subject, that is, the Cancun conference, the president gave the floor to our foreign affairs minister, Simeon Ake, a member of the Political Bureau, who had the honor of representing the head of state at this important international meeting.

Speaking on current national problems, the president of the party recalled that the 7th Congress of the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] pointed out three main mistakes which the party and government are trying to rectify in the supreme interest of the country.

New Start for Democracy

1. On the political level: The democratic course, blocked for several years has now resumed anew, the president of the party declared. But for it to pursue its new course safely we must all be vigilant and prudent. Democracy implies freedom and justice but also objective criticism and responsibility. We must, therefore try to avoid anything that might divide us. We must close ranks and continue our march toward progress.

2. In the economic and financial field: Strict measures have been taken to straighten our errors in management and in assessment of our resources. The cuts in the number of state enterprises -- to remain faithful to our liberal economic policy and to stop the financial drain -- have begun to bear fruit. But we must still continue in this direction by strictly applying measures to improve the situation.

Every Ivorian must be conscious of the real means of the state and he must realize that the current crisis is hitting all countries in the world, even the most developed ones, and it is this crisis which caused the sharp fall in the prices of our two key products -- coffee and cocoa, thus making our country lose half of its export earnings. No country in the world can endure such a situation. But we must try to bear it thanks to the understanding and the courage of all, and particularly to the invaluable sacrifices being made by our peasants whose hard work is keeping the country alive.

But the peasants who accepted the freeze in the price of their products must not be the only people to make this sacrifice. Rigorous measures aimed at reducing the state's way of life, following the cuts in the number of state companies and national public enterprises, will be examined and made by the National Council, the party's highest organ.

3. In training: Our ambition, upon independence, was to reach a 100 percent school attendance rate. This was laudable and legitimate. But this was perhaps led us to make the most serious mistake, President Houphouet-Boigny declared, with all his characteristic political courage and lucidity.

In fact, this gigantic effort to provide education has produced results which, all of a sudden, are being felt today. We aimed at the ideal, but we did not take reality into consideration; that means we did not consider our means and our possibilities. We are now suddenly facing a problem of unemployment among the very people who were trained because of our sacrifices. Today there are about 800 university graduates in the arts and in law who are looking for jobs in the civil service as well as in the public sector.

Of course, thanks to the understanding of the private sector and to government efforts, several of these educated, jobless people -- wrongly oriented from the start -- have begun to be productive for the country.

But, if care is not taken, these unemployed graduates will number in the thousands tomorrow. In some developed countries, their number is over 1 million. Therefore, it becomes necessary to correct these mistakes beginning today with the courage and vigor required for the future of our country.

Training in Service of Development

That is why, as leaders, we decided upon two serious and stringent measures at the beginning of this academic year, the chairman of the party said:

-- First, to reduce the number of students.

-- Secondly, to orientate into various disciplines those who were retained with due regard to the country's needs and capabilities in order to effectively find them employment. This is what we mean by training in the service of development advocated by the party's 7th Congress.

These irrevocable measures have helped to avoid overcrowding in our university where the number of students in a class was so high that education was evidently endangered.

But the other pupils, those who could not be admitted to the university and other institutions of higher learning, were not abandoned. About 800 of these pupils were admitted to the Teachers Promotion and Training Center for high level teacher's training. This will enable them to teach competently in the primary schools, the basis of any education.

One can serve his country at all levels on condition that he does so wholeheartedly, President Houphouet-Boigny declared and went on. "Even by requiring a minimum of high school certificate for primary school teachers, we have done nothing new. In fact, in the same manner that we ended admission of paralled students [above the required number of students in each classroom] in the secondary schools due to all sorts of pressure, we thought it necessary and urgent and in the supreme interest of the country to make the training of our primary school teachers more qualitative since these people are essential to the training of our youth at the primary level. This will give them a better higher education.

I state that no pressure -- of any nature -- will be put on the National Orientation Commission which has been doing its job with the honesty and vigor required. The president stressed and everyone knows his concern for fairness and clarity.

Making mistakes is natural, he added. Every mistake will be corrected on condition that it is real and justified. There will be no delay in the implementation or questioning of decisions of the National Orientation Commission. The measures taken for this academic year, and which will be implemented with all vigor, will allow us to avoid this situation of unemployment among our young graduates who are only asking to be absorbed by our productive sectors.

But there is a category of unemployed people which has been caused by the current crisis and to which we must pay attention. I mean those experienced cadres who were trained and who, during several years, deployed their energy and their wealth of experience to build this country. In the developed countries, which are also experiencing the world crisis, there are millions of jobless people in this category.

But the situation is felt more strongly in our young countries which do not have any unemployment insurance policy and whose meager budgets are not sufficient to face such a situation.

We cannot, however, close our eyes on the case of these unemployed men. We must, in the Ivory Coast, do everything to find the means, however small, to enable them to live under a decent roof while waiting to be involved in the national production process.

This is why, in compliance with our African tradition which requires that we celebrate an occasion only when we are in a happy mood, we have decided to suspend some occasions for holidays, including the celebrations of our national day, for a period of 2 years. This will further demonstrate our efforts to get out of this crisis.

The money we will save by doing this will be contributed to relief for our unemployed brothers.

Other economic measures will be examined and adopted by the party's National Council which will meet soon.

During its meeting, the National Council will discuss the general social situation. With the savings realized following the various and consecutive measures to rehabilitate the economy, we will suggest a salary increase for civil servants and we will revise the minimum basic wage. And this will lead to salary increases for workers in the private sectors.

We must praise the great understanding and the patience of our civil servants and of our workers for their unflinching confidence despite the sharp drop in their purchasing power, a situation which was caused by the economic crisis.

The National Council will have to examine other social grievances, like those of our doctors, and try to find a fair and just solution to them within the limits of our means.

Aid to Peasants and Return to the Land.

Finally, the National Council, whose forthcoming meeting will be particularly lively, must also study the situation of our peasants whose lot has been and will continue to be a main concern to the head of state and the party.

In fact, from the conclusions of the recent Cancun conference, it must be noted that the decisions made are in line with our permanent preoccupations: aid to the peasants through scientific and technical sssistance and adapted mechanization.

This effort must lead to an agro-industry. We must produce to feed, but also to transform. Concrete and carefully studied projects requiring foreign aid for their implementation will be set up. But we must make the main effort to retain our young men in agriculture which has allowed us to achieve this economic progress. We must recreate the enthusiasm and the spirit of sacrifice and abnegation which enabled us to gain our political independence and which, today, should enable us to face this crisis and to wage the decisive war through the mobilization and the commitment of all, for a true economic independence in unity and peace.

## LIBERIA

### FINANCE MINISTER, ASSISTANT REMOVED FROM POSTS

AB300717 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] A number of dismissals and appointments were made yesterday by Commander in Chief Doe with the consent of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] at the Ministries of Finance and Local Government. Those dropped from the Finance Ministry are Maj George Dunye, minister, who has been replaced by Mr J Irving Jones, treasurer of the principal treasury, and Assistant Finance Minister for Fiscal Affairs Lawrence Shartdy, who has been replaced by Maj Martin Russell.

These men were fired for their alleged involvement in the check racket at the Finance Ministry. An investigation was held and according to the Liberia News Agency the men were not able to exonerate themselves from the case. The amount in question is nearly $236,000.

In the Local Government Ministry, Samuel Dougi has been released of his portfolio as deputy minister for rural development. Joseph Brayo comes in as deputy minister of local government responsible for rural development, and Mr John Deh as deputy minister of local government, rural development and urban reconstruction for administration, replacing Alfred Kolley, who has been honorably retired.

Maj Augustus Sapla becomes assistant minister of local government in charge of food production while Maxwell Kpoe becomes assistant minister of local government for administration replacing Maj Faya Johnson who has been elevated.

In separate letters of appointments to the honoraries, the chairman of the council, Doe, expressed the hope that each of the men will discharge his duty with dedication and loyalty in the interest of the government and Liberian people. He also removed from the local government payroll Capt Augustus Guiah, who is to report to the Defense Ministry for reassignment, and Daniel P Sidi, who was assistant minister for personnel. Former Finance Minister Major Dunye has also been ordered to report to the Ministry of Defense for reassignment.

## ANGOLA

### INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

EA291030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portugese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A protocol in the fields of geology, mining, light industries, textiles, graphic arts, heavy machine industry, installations, tool manufacturing, chemical industry, civil construction, energy, electronics and the oil industry was signed in Luanda yesterday within the framework of the proceedings of the third session of the Angolan-GDR joint commission. It was signed by GDR Geology Minister Manfred Bochmann and Angolan Industry Minister Bento Ribeiro. Our delegation included Transport and Communications Minister Faustino Muteka, Construction and Housing Minister Manuel Mangueira and Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais.

The two sides agreed during the talks that GDR enterprises will establish technical and commercial offices in the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] for direct liaison with Angolan counterparts whenever the volume of business dictates the need for such offices.

The two sides also agreed on organizing the training of Angolan workers with a view to ther becoming competently qualified during the period of implementing the projects to be constructed in the PRA as well as in the production stage.

Finally, the PRA and GDR delegations agreed that the geology and mining subcommittee will hold its fourth session in the GDR in October 1982.

During his stay in our country, the GDR geology minister donated about 161,000 marks and the first shipment of equipment and material to the Angolan (Hidrominas) enterprise on behalf of the GDR solidarity committee.

## LESOTHO

### LIBERATION ARMY CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLAST

AB291840 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The Lesothan Liberation Army today claimed responsibility for a landmine explosion in northern Lesotho in a telephone call to the South African Broadcasting Company.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ACCOCIATION reported that the caller said that 10 Lesothan policemen had been killed in the explosion near Butha Buthe. Lesotho radio earlier reported that two had been killed and one wounded.

The Liberation Army is the armed wing of the opposition [words indistinct] Congress Party, alleged by the Lesothan Government [words indistinct] obtaining [word indistinct] from South Africa.

The group has claimed responsibility for several recent bombings in Lesotho, which is an enclave in South (?Africa), but the PRESS ASSOCIATION report said it was the first time a mine had been (?used.)

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MACHEL VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA; ACCORD SIGNED

For Czechoslovak media reportage of the 19-23 October state visit of President Machel to Czechoslovakia, and the text of the declaration of friendship signed at the end of his visit, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 27 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET DRYDOCK -- A floating dock and workshop arrived in Maputo yesterday within the framework of agreements signed between Mozambique and the USSR. The floating dock will start work maintenance and repair at the end of April 1982. Soviet technicians have also arrived in the country and will start assembling the complex with the help of Mozambique workers. The workshop contains equipment for ship repairs, carpentry and boiler repairs on national and foreign ships. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Oct 81 EA]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SWAPO 'PLOY'

LD291318 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In Cape Town the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has remarked that it suits SWAPO to keep insisting that it's the sole representative of the people of South-West Africa/Namibia because this is part of its psychological propaganda. But, he said, this ploy would not succeed because SWAPO would have to explain to the people of the territory why other parties have equal status with it in the negotiations on independence.

Mr Botha was commenting on the statement by a SWAPO official, Mr Theo Ben Guererab, regarding the Western diplomatic initiative. Mr Ben Guererab said in an interview that he was trying to convince Dr Chester Crocker that SWAPO was the sole representative of the territory's people because this was what had been accepted by the United Nations.

### ANC'S TAMBO ON ACTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICAN REGIME

PM231347 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Oct 81 p 4

[Janny Groen interview with South African ANC President Oliver Tambo: "The Situation in South Africa Is Explosive"]

[Text] Brussels -- "There is a good chance that the liberation struggle in South Africa could end in a bitter regional war in which the major powers could be involved. As long as the walls of apartheid are maintained -- with the help of the United States -- South Africa will remain the powder keg of world politics -- the source of a possible third world war."

Oliver Reginald Tambo, (63), president of the ANC liberation movement, which is banned in South Africa, predicted a bloody war which will cost the lives of thousands of people and devastate houses and property and in which the invasion and even occupation of independent African states cannot be ruled out. "Pretoria knows that it is assured of Washington's support," Tambo said. "It was one of the reasons why they dared to invade southern Angola at the end of August. This act of aggression was condemned by almost the whole world, by the OAU, the United Nations and most Western governments. But Botha knew very well that he did not need to pay any attention to it. Since 1946 the international community has been busy condemning the apartheid system. One resolution after another is adopted; it does not help, nothing is changed. When it actually comes to action -- I am thinking of an oil boycott, economic sanctions, stopping investment, an arms embargo -- then excuses are made. The Western failure to totally isolate South African in the political, economic, military and even in the cultural fields is the main reason why apartheid is still surviving."

This is also one of the reasons for Tambo's visit to Europe -- to point out to Western governments their responsibility, to specifically ask for their cooperation in totally isolating the apartheid regime. However, most Western governments use the argument that it is too soon for a total boycott because the five frontline states -- Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania -- would suffer most.

Tambo: "I find this a very weak argument, although it is true that the frontline states would find themselves facing the disadvantageous consequences of a boycott. However, without sanctions a bitter war will be inevitable, a war in which the frontline states are bound to be involved. Look at the South African bombardment of the houses of ANC members in Mozambique at the beginning of this year, the murder in Salisbury in July of ANC representative Joe Gqabi -- carried out by South African security agents -- the invasion of Angola. Do you not think that such a war would undermine their economies?

[Question] You ask the Western governments to unite, to undertake joint action against apartheid, while the liberation movements in South Africa itself cannot even suceed in making their presence felt. Would the opposition not gain in strength if the ANC, the pan-Africanist congress, Inkatha, the unions and the black consciousness movements combined in a front?

[Answer] Naturally, units makes power. The ANC also began in 1912 as a large popular movement, which wanted to bring together different ethnic groups and races. In 1955 we organized a multiracial people's congress at which all revolutionary movements were represented. We always have the same goal before our eyes, it is just that we do not always agree on strategy. The Inkatha movement of Chief Buthelezi (leader of the Kwazulu homeland), for example, supports peaceful resistance. However, we are convinced that apartheid cannot be brought down by talking. We hve been trying this for 70 years with arguments, with moral pressure, without results. The only way now is armed struggle. That this is threatening for South Africa is shown by the fact that the defense budget is being increased rapidly and that the security measures are slowly beginning to adopt psychotic forms. We would like to step up the fight even more -- more bombings, acts of sabotage, assassinations of representatives of the apartheid regime. I also think of strikes, consolidation of rural resistance, the mobilization of the lowland population.

[Question] You said that Inkatha stands for peaceful resistance. Did not Oskar Dhlomo, Inkatha's secretary genral, not recently announce tht he is considering armed struggle?

[Answer] That is nothing new. They have been making similar noises for a long time, but they always say that the time is not wholly ripe. I know that Dhlomo personally is an advocate of armed resistance, but he is not the leader; Buthelezi is and I have my objections against him. When all is said and done he is the leder of a homeland, and that means that you are collaborating in the homeland policy. His statements are also contradictory. Sometimes he is for and then sometimes against a boycott of South Africa. It has also emerged gradually that he is not popular with the black population.

According to an opinion poll carried out by the Johannesburg STAR at the end of September -- and it is certainly not a newspaper which supports the ANC -- 76 percent of blacks would prefer to see Nelson Mandela (the ANC leader serving a life sentence on Robben Island) as the prime minister of a black majority government. Buthelezi only had 30 percent support. In addition, 40 percent would vote for the ANC in free parliamentary elections and only 21 percent for Inkatha. We are by far the largest resistance movement South Africa and are supported by church movements, youth organizations, trade unions, coloreds and even white students. From this opinion poll you can quite safely draw the conclusion that people are beginning to think more and more along the lines of the ANC.